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Bhadra 17, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

(Vol. LVIII contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND) FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, the 8th September, 1961/ Bhadra 17, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills

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*1319. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1175 on the 29th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of investigation committee which investigated into the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps to be taken in regard to the future working of the Mill are under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri Chuni Lal: Mal I know the details of the report received from the committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all confidential documents. Obviously, there is room for thinking that there is mismanagement and needs proper rectification.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether in this particular report it has been mentioned that the mill's condition is bad only due to mismanagement? If so, would Government like to take over this mill and see that they rehabilitate the men etc.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Considerations are going on in that direction.

Shri Tangamani: How is this mill being administered after the report has been submitted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Before that also the mill is in working condition. It was, at one stage, looked after by the Maharashtra Government. Now, we are thinking of reconsidering the whole matter and seeing whether it should be taken over under authorised control.

Shri Damani: When was this report received and what action has been taken after that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is what I have mentioned. It was received about six months back and action is being contemplated. All aspects have to be looked into.

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is a fact that they are not paying D.A.?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all matters of details. As far as I know, they have restored the original allowances.

Release of Indian Nationals held in Tibet

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*1320. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1009 on the 21st March, 1961 and state the result of efforts made in getting the release of remaining Indian nationals or persons under Indian protection who were held by the Chinese officials in Tibet?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): As a result of the efforts made by the Government of India, one Indian national and one Indian protected person have since been released by the Chinese. Both have returned to India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह बताने की कृपा की जायेगी कि अभी कितने भारतीय तिब्बत में कैद हैं ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: As far as we know from the Consulate General at Lhasa, there are 5 Kashmiri Muslims, one Lama from Sikkim who are still under detention by the Chinese.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चीन सरकार ने भारत सरकार को कोई कारण बतलाये हैं जिन की वजह से अब तक इन लोगों को नजरबन्द किया गया है, और उन पर क्या क्या चार्जेज हैं ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: They have not given reasons why they are still being detained. They have been detained under suspicion.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What are the charges against them—charges by the Chinese Government?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: According to the Chinese authorities, two of the Kashmiri Muslims were charged with having incited Kashmiri Muslims to accept foreign nationality; one was charged with having authored anti-Chinese posters. The charges against the other two Kashmiri Muslims are not known. As regards the other person, the Lama, he was arrested by the Chinese during the disturbances of 1959 on suspicion of connection with the rebels.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the condition in which the Head Lama of Hemis Gumpha is at present living in Tibet?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I require notice.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion it was said that some of the Indians who wanted to be repatriated could not be repatriated because there was difficulty so far as identity was concerned and that identity could not be established because of the absence of relevant documents. May I know what has happened to these Indians in Tibet?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: There is no question of any dispute about the repatriation of Indians whose identity has been established. But, as regards the Kashmiri Muslims the Chinese say that according to them they are of Chinese nationality.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is accepted that they are our nationals, because there was a long-standing dispute?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, Sir; according to us they are our nationals.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे भारतीय तिब्बत में कैद हैं उन को छड़ाने के लिये क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई प्रयास किया है या लिखा पढ़ी की है, और अगर की है तो उस का क्या उत्तर मिला है ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, Sir. All these references have been made in the notes submitted to the Chinese authorities by our Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या चीन सरकार ने भारत सरकार को यह बतलाया है कि वह उन लोगों को जन्म भर कैद रखना चाहती है या कुछ दिनों के बाद उन को छोड़ देगी ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Sir, two of these Kashmiri Muslims were imprisoned for 15 years and one for 12 years. About the other two, we have no information.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे प्रश्न को शायद मंत्री महोदय समझे नहीं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चीन सरकार ने कुछ कहा है कि वह उन को जन्म भर कैद रखना चाहती है या कुछ दिनों के बाद उन के छुटने की आशा की जा सकती है ? *(Interruptions)*.

I just wanted to know whether the Government of China have indicated to the Government of India whether they want to detain them for their whole lives or for any prescribed term.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have said that two of them have been imprisoned for 15 years and one for 12 years. About the other two, we do not know.

घरेलू नौकरों का कल्याण

*१३२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या १२६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुछ समय पहले घरेलू नौकरों के लिये जो कल्याण केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया था उसके कार्य में अब तक कहां तक सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) उस केन्द्र के लिये जो सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त की गई थी उसकी अब तक कुल कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं और उस समिति के द्वारा की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों में से प्रत्येक पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) उस कल्याण केन्द्र व रोजगार दफ्तर को और अधिक लोकप्रिय व लाभदायक बनाने के बारे में कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) घरेलू कर्मचारियों का यह रोजगार कार्यालय इन कर्मचारियों को नौकरी दिलाने में मदद करता है और इसके मार्फत उनकी दूसरी शिकायतें दूर करने की कोशिश होती है ।

(ख) (१) सलाहकार समिति की पांच बैठकें हुईं ।

(२) शिफारिशों पर जरूरत के अनुसार कार्यवाही की गई है ।

(ग) काम दिलाने का कार्यक्रम दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के सब रोजगार दफ्तर की मार्फत शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछले अधिवेशन में जब श्री बाल्मीकी जी के विधेयक पर बहस हो रही थी तब माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस कार्यालय को खूब लोकप्रिय बनाया जायेगा और मजबूत बनाया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये क्या ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री आबिद अली : पहले इन कर्मचारियों के लिये खास काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर आरम्भ किया गया था, और जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने अभी फरमाया, उस बहस के बाद दिल्ली के सब काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों की मार्फत यह काम शुरू कर दिया गया है । यह एक खास बात हुई है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि वे कौन से कारण हैं जिन की वजह से यह दफ्तर अभी तक घरेलू कर्मचारियों में लोकप्रिय नहीं हुआ है या वे इस से पूरा लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं, और क्या उन कारणों पर विचार किया गया है ?

श्री आबिद अली : कारण यह है कि इस किस्म के बहुत से काम करने वाले बेकार नहीं हैं । उन की काफी मांग है । जब वे नौकरी के लिये आते हैं तो उन को कोई न कोई काम मिल जाता है ।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how many placements have been made since by the Welfare Centre?

Shri Abid Ali: Fifty-five only. Of course, we had submitted the names of 763; registration was made of 491; vacancies notified were 649; but the placements were only 55.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : घरेलू कर्मचारियों के असन्तोष का एक कारण यह है कि उनका कोई प्रतिनिधि इस कमेटी में नहीं लिया गया : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर विचार किया है, और इस पर वह कुछ निर्णय करना चाहती है ?

श्री आबिद अली : इस पर खूब विचार किया गया है, कोशिश भी की है मालूम करने की कि कोई उन की यूनियन भी है या नहीं । न तो उन की यूनियन रजिस्टर्ड है न उस का दफ्तर मिलता है । वे कोई हिसाब नहीं रखते हैं । कोई एक आध आदमी मिल जाता है और उस से इस बारे में जानकारी मांगते हैं तो वह दे नहीं सकता । यह हालत है ।

Penicillin and Streptomycin

*1322. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost price of penicillin and streptomycin produced in India;

(b) the price at which it is sold in the market; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have that the selling price is not more than 25 per cent. about the cost price?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendx IV, annexure No. 75].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated—

> "The selling prices of the products are reviewed periodically in consultation with Government and other bottlers in the country in order to ensure that the consumer gets them at a reasonable price and the manufacturers do not make undue profits."

I want to know what is the definition of 'undue profits' and what is actually meant by 'reasonable price'.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all well-understood terms in commerce.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated that the selling price of penicillin 2 lac packing is 42nP and 5 lack units is 61nP . But is the hon. Minister aware that in the market in big cities penicillin packings are not available at these rates—2 lacs at not less than 50 nP and 5 lacs at not less than 75nP? What steps have been taken to see that the market prices do not go up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is not a fact as far as we know, because most of the penicillin is passed on to the hospitals, as far as the poor men are concerned, and even in the pharmacies it is available at controlled prices. If any instances of the nature where a higher rate is charged are brought to the notice of the Government, we will certainly take drastic and suitable action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether, as a result of the stepping up of our production, the cost of penicillin and streptomycin is likely to come down further?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is continuously coming down. As a matter of fact, as the House is aware, only a month before, this particular organisation published the financial results of the last ten years and from them it could be seen that almost there has been a continuous reduction in price and the cost.

Shri Parulekar: What is the price per kilogram of the imported streptomycin and at what price is it being sold?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not think that the prices of every commodity could be mentioned here.

Shri Parulekar: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to his observation that streptomycin was not available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The prices are given in the statement. More than that, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I am prepared to give an answer.

Shri Parulekar: What is the price which is now quoted?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Damani.

Shri Damani: Since the production started at the Pimpri factory, may I know if any reduction in the price of penicillin has been made and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I said in the answer. At one time, when we did not manufacture it, it was Rs. 1-1100 per mega unit. Today it is in the region of five annas.

Some Hon Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are a number of questions to be answered.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

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*1323. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory has been completed;

(b) if so, whether it has started its production; and

(c) if so, what is the present daily rate of production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The construction of the fertilizer plant has almost been completed and two thirds of the installed capacity is now being utilized for production. The heavy water plant is expected to be ready by the end of the current year.

(c) About 800 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that due to power shortage, the production could not be started according to schedule.

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. There was a mishap in the Bhakra dam last year and that delayed the commissioning of the plant, but two-thirds of the electric supply, about 1,16,000 kw., is now being made available to us, and two-thirds of the factory has gone into production. The other one-third of the capacity will go into production only towards the middle of the next year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How does the quality of the fertilizer produced here compare with that of the fertilize produced by other indigenous factories and also the imported fertilisers?

Shri Satish Chandra: Calcium ammonuium nitrate in a chemical product, and if it is properly manufactured, the quality is always the same. It is a chemical composition. It differs from the product at Sindri. It is not ammonium sulphate. It is ammonium nitrate.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it a fact that fertilisers have accumulated in this factory and nobody is lifting them?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not correct. The factory has produced a substantial quantity of fertilisers, out of which about 20,000 tons are still in the godowns. But that is due to

difficulties in railway movement. But they are being cleared gradually. There is sufficient demand for them.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government propose to manufacture ammonium phosphate in this factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. This is an Ammonium Nitrate factory. Ammonium Phosphate is not to be produced here.

Long Term Plan

*1324. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has begun preparation of a long term plan, covering the period till 1976; and

(b) if so, what are the aims and features of this long term plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The approach is explained in various Chapters of the Report on Third Five Year Plan and more specially in Chapter II.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लम्बे अरसे के लिये प्लान तैयार की जा रही है, क्या इसके लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कोई विशेष समिति नियुक्त की है कि जो १५ साल की जरूरियात को जान कर उस पर कोई सिद्धान्त निश्चित करेगी ? यदि हां, तो उस समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं ?

श्री श्याम नं० मिश्र : जी हां, इसके लिये एक विशेष डिवीजन है जिसको हम पर्सपेक्टिव प्लानिंग डिवीजन के नाम से पुकारते हैं । वह काफी दिनों से काम कर रहा है । वैसे ज्यादातर तो यह काम उसी का है, लेकिन इसमें राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार या भिन्न-भिन्न जो सांइंटिफिक शोशल या इकानमिक संस्थाएं हैं उन से भी मदद ली जायेंगी ।

Shri Supakar: Having regard to our experience during the last ten years, namely, the population having outstripped our expectation and the production being below the target in many spheres, may I know whether the Government have taken into consideration these two important factors in fixing the aims and targets of this perspective planning for the next 15 years?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Precisely, the consideration of population is one of the most important things. Certain production targets in certain key sectors to be fulfilled is also a consideration for our having a long term perspective plan.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इस डिवीजन में कोई ऐसा विचार रखा गया है कि देश की जो ८३ प्रतिशत देहाती जनता है उसकी आवश्यकताओं की भी जानकारी प्राप्त की जाऐ ? यदि हां, तो क्या देहाती और पिछड़े सेत्रों की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को भी इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व मिलेगा ?

श्री श्याम नं० मिश्र : यह जो लम्बी तस्वीर बनायी जा रही है यह इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर है कि जो पिछड़ी हुई और गरीब जनता है उसकी आमदनी को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए । और जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह सवाल है कि इसमें देहाती की जनता की समस्याओं को जानने वाले भी हैं या नहीं, तो उनकी तादाद तो राज्य सरकारों से लेकर यहां तक काफी होगी । इसलिये किसी खास व्यक्ति का नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा एक छोटा सा प्रश्न है । मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या केन्द्रीय संस्था में कोई ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो कि देहाती और पिछड़ी हुई जनता की समस्याओं से परिचित हों । राज्य सरकारों से जो बन कर आती है उसके बारे में मैं नहीं पूछ रहा ।

श्री दशा० नं० मिश्र : जी हां, यहां ऐसे काफी लोग हैं, और, आखिर हम भी तो ग्रामीण जनता से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has connection, the Government also has connection. We are also direct representatives of the people.

Shri Kodiyan: In the report of the third Plan, it is stated that in preparing the long term plan, the State Governments will also be associated. I want to know whether the State Governments will be asked to prepare their own plans as part of the long term plan.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not follow the latter part of the question. So far as the association of State Governments is concerned, I have already indicated in reply to the Hindi question that the State Governments will certainly be associated.

Shri Kodiyan: The latter part of my question is whether the State Governments will be asked to prepare their own plans.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir; there will be something on that line, of course.

World Congress on Prevention of Occupational Risk

*1325. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of our country attended World Congress on Prevention of Occupational Risk held in Paris recently; and

(b) what important decisions were taken at the conference?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The purpose of the Congress being to pool experience and disseminate knowledge, no decisions as such were taken.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any implementation has been made in regard to whatever conclusions or recommendations were made at this conference?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The conference was held about two months back. It was an international conference. They came to certain conclusions and made certain recommendations. Those recommendations will come to us.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that accidents and diseases due to occupational risks are increasing today and, if so, what steps are the Government proposing to take to minimise these things, apart from these conferences which do not take any decisions?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have our own programmes for the prevention of these occupational diseases. I cannot say that they are on the increase.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it not a fact that certain researches have been carried out by the Chief Inspector of Factories and others under the Labour Ministry itself and is it not also a fact that the results of these researches have still not been put into practice?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Researches have been made and are being made. We are trying to implement the results as far as possible.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the diseases that are caused by working in the coal and mica mines were particularly discussed at this conference and any latest measures to safeguard against these diseases formulated, and may I also know whether the Government have taken any action in the light of these discussions.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The discussions were not specifically confined to the coal and mica mines. There was a general discussion.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in this Congress, a list of occupational diseases was considered, more

particularly the occupational disease to which the transport workers will be susceptible because of the diesel engines, as has been been accepted by the British Medical Association?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The items on the agenda were:

1. (a) Research and progress in the service of prevention;

(b) Progress in technical disciplines; and

(c) Progress in medical and psychological disciplines.

2. Report of the representative of the Director-General of the I.L.O. on recent activities of the International Labour Organisation. The item mentioned by the hon. Member is not specifically mentioned in the agenda.

Shri Tangamani: My question is, the British Medical Association.....

Mr. Speaker: It is not specified there The Deputy Minister has replied that this was not specifically taken up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the light of the discussion on the items on the agenda read out by the Deputy Minister, is there any proposal to set up any kind of institution in this country to make a further study of the occupational risks and diseases?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Not as a result of the discussion there, in the international conference; we have our own programme for this.

Central Sericulture Institute, Berhampur

*1326. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enable the research assistants and other technologists doing practical work at the Central Sericulture Institute, Berhampur to go to Institutes of Higher Research and Training in Sericulture in internationally known and technologically advanced sericultural countries like Italy, Japan and France; and

(b) if so, how many are proposed to be sent and for what subjests?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

It is the general policy of Government to send abroad research assistants and technologists doing practical work at all the Silk Research Institutes in India (including the Central Sericultural Institute, Berhampur) to enable them to get advanced training in their respective specialised subjects in Institutes of Higher Research in technologically advanced countries like Japan, etc. 22 officers have already had such training and more officers will be sent. This is a continuous progra mme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether there are any selection committees in each of these centres or is it left entirely to the Directors to choose the students who will be going abroad for further studies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To select the candidates, different committees are appointed. For instance, a central research co-ordination committee selected some candidates to be sent abroad under the Colombo Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Other than the Colombo Plan, under what other schemes the employees and research assistants of the institute are being sent abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have said in the statement itself, we have a scheme with Japan. A scheme with Czechoslovakia is also going on. We have under consideration a delegation to be sent to Russia also.

Wool-combing Plant at Ludhiana (Punjab)

*1327. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Wool Combers' Society recently

approached the Government of India for permission to install a wool-combing plant at Ludhiana (Punjab);

(b) if so, the details of the request of the All India Wool Combers' Society; and

(c) the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Co-operative Society applied for a licence to set up an industrial undertaking at Ludhiana for the manufacture of 10 million lbs. wool tops per year.

(c) A licence was granted on the 1st June, 1961.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know from which country the machinery is supposed to be imported for this plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are still negotiating for that. Because this is a private co-operative society, they will get in touch with the suppliers and then come to the Government at the appropriate time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरीके का यंत्र लगाने की केवल इजाजत दी जाती है या सरकार भी अपनी ओर से कुछ यंत्र उन इलाकों में लगाना चाहती या लगाने जा रही है जहां कि सन का उद्योग बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसके लिए इजाजत ली जाती है बाकी जो पबलिक सैक्टर का काम है उसका तो प्राग्राम जाहिर है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know with what kind of people this co-operative society has been formed—wool combers or wool manufacturers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are the hosiery manufacturers who are the largest number; there are also some wool spinners and some people who are exporters of these products.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know by which instrument the wool producers are combing the wool?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a complete combing machinery. One firm Messrs. Isaacs Holden, has established a big firm on the lines of the U.K. Bedford in Calcutta. It has already gone into production. Another unit is coming up in Ludhiana with French collaboration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that the licence was granted on the 1st June, 1961. May I know the circumstances under which this was inaugurated by the Auditor-General before the licence was granted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was perhaps in anticipation, because co-operatives are always supported by the House and the Government. Therefore they anticipated the granting of the licence. As a matter of fact, we have sponsored the co-operative ourselves.

Tarapore Atomic Power Project

***1328. Shri Parulekar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the villages situated near Tarapore Atomic Power Project will have to be vacated permanently on consideration of health and safety under normal and abnormal operating conditions of the project;

(b) if so, what are those villages which will have to be vacated;

(c) the number of villagers who will be deprived of their land and houses; and

(d) what are the schemes of Government for rehabilitating the displaced residents of those villages?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) It is not expected that any of the villages situated near the Tarapur Atomic Power Station would have to be vacated permanently on considerations

of health and safety under normal or abnormal operating conditions.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What arrangements are contemplated for the disposal of the atomic waste from this Tarapur Power Station?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Before the decision to select the West Coast atomic power station at Tarapur was taken, a very detailed study of the health and safety aspects both under normal and abnormal operating conditions was made. This study revealed that the Tarapur site satisfied the general requirements and such a site was safe from the health and safety point of view. I suppose that will also cover the question of the hn. Member.

Central Purchase Committee

***1330. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sixteen member Committee has been set up to study purchase practices of various Government agencies and evolve uniform procedures, terms and conditions of contracts for stores purchase; and

(b) whether standardisation of equipments is included in its study?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the rules which were framed as far back as 1931 for the award of contracts and for tenders are now being changed and made more flexible?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: A committee of 16 people is going into the question. We expect the report of the committee by the end of October.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the specifications of these supplies have been very different from one supplier to another and that has led the Government to shift the orders from one country to another and from one manufacturer to another, without any foreign exchange consideration?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: The question purports to be about the purchasing agencies of the various State Governments and the various corporations. We had a conference on 29th July and we have appointed a committee of 16 people to go into the procedure, so that we can avoid all the difficulties and make a uniform purchasing policy.

Gratuity for Working Journalists

***1331. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the time by which Government will bring legislation before Parliament providing for compulsory gratuity to working journalists who have worked in an institution for more than 10 years?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): This proposal, along with certain other proposals for amendment of the Working Journalists Act, 1955, was considered at a Tripartite Committee meeting consisting of the representatives of Government, employers and working journalists held on the 30th August, 1961. Necessary legislation will be brought before Parliament as soon as possible in the light of the discussions held at the meeting.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: May I know whether the legislation will come before the Parliament during the next session?

Shri Abid Ali: Most probably.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the decision taken in the tripartite conference regarding gratuity to employees who leave the institutions within 10 or 12 years?

Shri Abid Ali: Very few employees leave these establishments.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether any decision was taken about payment of gratuity to employees who leave service within 10 years?

Shri Abid Ali: The decision was that early steps should be taken by Government, because delay will be to the detriment of the employees. We have agreed and that is why I said that most probably this amending Bill will be submitted before the next session of Parliament.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is this amending legislation confined to working journalists or will be extended to cover other employees also who have no such scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: This is confined to amendments to the Working Journalists Act.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was reported in the Press that a decision has been taken that no gratuity will be paid to working journalists if they leave before 15 years. I want to know whether it is a fact or not.

Shri Abid Ali: According to the Act, they are entitled to gratuity, but subsequently the matter went before the Supreme Court and this particular provision of the Act was declared *ultra vires*. Therefore, the necessity has arisen to amend the Act. With regard to the period, the matter was discussed and we reached, not agreement but near agreement, and in the light of the discussion, as I have submitted earlier, we will draw the Bill and place it here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what would be the qualifying period which will entitle a journalist for gratuity?

Shri Abid Ali: That is exactly what was under discussion and is under consideration now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is under consideration?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We may be told the proposal made by Government.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He is going to amend the Act.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore he must consider, before bringing the Bill here, as to what ought to be the qualifying period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are the various proposals that are under consideration?

Shri Abid Ali: The proposal which was submitted by us was 15 years. Subsequently, in the meeting, the employers wanted that it should be more and the employees wanted that it should be less.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this proposed legislation will only include payment of gratuity or some more items; if so, may I know what are the other items which were discussed?

Shri Abid Ali: The other items will be appointment of inspectors, their powers etc.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले कोई परामर्श किया जायगा, या गवर्नमेंट अब किसी से परामर्श नहीं करना चाहती है ?

श्री आबिद अली : अब और सलाह-मश्विरे की गुंजाइश नहीं रही है।

Shri J. B. S. Bist: May I know if the employers' representative raised an objection at the tripartite meeting; if so, what was it?

श्री आबिद अली : एम्पलायर्ज का कहना था कि वह मुद्दत ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, जिसके अनुसार इन कर्मचारियों को, जब वे नौकरी छोड़ कर जायें, ग्रेटुइटि मिलने का हक मिल सके।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह० विष्ट : क्या उनका आबजेक्शन यह तो नहीं था कि उन को मिलना नहीं चाहिए ?

श्री आबिद अली : उनको ग्रेटुइटी मिलनी चाहिए, इसमें तो सहमति थी, लेकिन कितने साल के बाद मिलनी चाहिए, इस पर कुछ मत-भेद था।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: Why did he not rise earlier? All right, he may put the question.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I followed the hon. Deputy Minister's reply only just now. Since the matter is pending for a long time, may I know when the decision is going to be taken in this matter?

Shri Abid Ali: Very soon.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know when the amending legislation will be brought before Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: He said next session. If the hon. Member is very enthusiastic he must follow what is happening here.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I am sorry, Sir.

Anti-India Propaganda in Pondicherry

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*1332. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** / **Shri Tangamani:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the consistent anti-India propaganda conducted in Pondicherry by certain pro-French elements like the weekly "Republique Francaise" and the "Association de la Republique del tude Francaise";

(b) whether Government are aware of such statements being published as that "the Indian Republic is in illegal occupation of our territory (Republique Francaise 12 et 19th April, 1961) (Vol. XIII No. 40-41); and

(c) what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Such reports do not reflect the opinion of the people of Pondicherry. In case of any violation of our laws and regulations, necessary action will be taken.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This paper publishes scurrilous material from time to time. May I know if any definite steps are being taken to put down the idea of Indian nationals living in Pondicherry and becoming members of an association of French India and talking in this manner, maligning our flag being hoisted on Independence Day and that sort of thing?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what steps are being taken.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir; as I have already pointed out, if there is any violation of law certainly steps will be taken. As it is, their activities are within the law. That is a very small association which publishes a paper, about 500 copies in number, making attacks on the Government saying all sorts of falsehood and making false allegations about the administration. So far we have not taken any steps to prevent such thing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if the object of the association is to re-establish French power in Pondicherry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: How can, Sir, a microscopic minority re-establish French rule in Pondicherry?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the point. If that is the object of it, then a small fire may lead to a big one.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The object of the association is not to re-establish French authority, but the

propaganda that they carry on *inter alia* claims that they would like to have the French back.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have noticed, Sir, statements definitely saying that the "Indian flag does not belong here, this is French territory" etc. Are we going to tolerate this only because we have not yet got *de jure* settlement with France? What is the limit of our patience with regard to this kind of thing?

Mr. Speaker: We do not encourage.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We do not encourage this. Under the provisions of the *de facto* transfer they can hoist the French flag if they want to. There is nothing to prevent them from hoisting the French flag. These people are taking advantage of these small concessions to say that they would like to go back, that the merger is all wrong, that the Indian Republic is in illegal occupation of their territory and things like that which are manifestly absurd.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is aware that this weekly *Republique Francaise* is published both in Tamil and in French? I would also like to know how many issues they have published and whether they are publishing it regularly even after the publication of this material in April ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, it is published in Tamil also. I think it is an irregular publication in the sense that it does not appear regularly. The number of copies is about 500.

Shri Tangamani: When was the last issue published?

Mr. Speaker: What does it matter? The object of it is this. Evidently, Government is finding that unless *de jure* transfer is made they cannot do anything. They have consulted the lawyers on this.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion we brought the publication of this journal to the notice of this House. Then a similar reply was given. But then we thought that they would take some steps to see that this is not encouraged. But we find that the publication is going on.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. The hon. Member has heard the hon. Minister's reply. They have consulted the lawyers and they are not able to get at them according to the law of the land.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, to this paper there is a press line indicating the printing shop where it is produced. Is not there anything in our legal armoury to take steps so that the press may be prevented from printing this kind of anti-Indian scurrilous material?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Obviously not. As I have pointed out, unless there is a violation of law we cannot take any action.

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members who are lawyers here will sit together and try to evolve a method and write to the Government.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether Government have ascertained from which quarters these people receive their inspiration, and whether they have any inspiration from some outside source?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no inspiration from any outside source. This is a very small discontented minority who used to enjoy certain privileges under the old French rule. They find that they have been deprived of these things—they are smugglers and some kind of industrialists who used to get things free of customs etc. It is a small minority. They think that if the French come back they will be able to enjoy in the same old way. That is all. They are in such a small minority that we do not think it is worthwhile taking notice of them even.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that the *de facto* transfer of this territory of Pondicherry to India does or does not involve complete control over the State functions and the maintenance

of law and order in that territory; if so, may I know which law applies there, whether the Indian law applies there or the French law?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If they interfere with the law and order situation certainly suitable measures will be taken against then (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the good of going on like this? The hon. Minister is aware of the points that have been brought out by the hon. Members. They are all admitted. But they are not able to do anything. I would only appeal to the hon. Law Minister to look into this matter once again.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I have not looked into the matter. I do not know if any reference was made to us. But I can assure the House that if there is any breach of law we will certainly take every step to see that the offenders are brought to book.

Mr. Speaker: They are only anxious to see that this kind of malicious propaganda is not carried on after the *de facto* transfer.

Shri A. K. Sen: The House will appreciate that we allow a certain latitude to eccentrics.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will look into all this.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Minister has just now said, may I know how far Indian jurisdiction over Pondicherry diminishes French jurisdiction over that area? He said that he wants to take all legal steps and all that. This is a very vital thing. May I know how far our jurisdiction over Pondicherry diminishes French jurisdiction over Pondicherry?

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether it is *de facto* jurisdiction or not, this country believes in the rule of law, and nothing which law does not warrant can be done. And, this country believes in extending some kind of latitude even to eccentrics like these few minorities.

Shri Tyagi: My question has not been answered. I want to know which law applies there; the Indian law or the French law.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have quoted a certain statement by this paper which says that "the Indian Republic is in illegal occupation of our territory." Does our latitude, which the Law Minister has referred to, permit them to do that?

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not discuss any particular statement. As I said, I have not studied it myself. But, we do not fly off straightaway because some illegal news is published by a few eccentrics.

Shri Hem Barua: May I invite the attention of the Government to a statement by the Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry to the effect that the legal and constitutional provisions of our enactments do not apply to Pondicherry? That is what he said when he addressed the Assembly.

Shri A. K. Sen: As the House knows, so far as Pondicherry is concerned, it is governed under the Extra-territorial Jurisdiction Act, the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, as it is called, as it is not a part of India yet. Yet, our law is extended to them by the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. That is the legal position.

Shri Tyagi: Are we to remain mere spectators when such things are happening?

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that because of the eccentricity of the Law Ministry these things are happening?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point in making remarks like that. Both the Law Minister and the Deputy Minister of External Affairs have stated that they will certainly take all legal steps. Hon. Members have been arguing again and again why legal jurisdiction has not been transferred yet. The answer by the Prime Minister has been that it is for the French Government to do so. We have been urging them, but they have other pressing

matters. If they do not do so, what can we do?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How long are we to wait?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member going to lead an army and take charge of it? (*Interruption*) Now Goa is neither *de facto* nor *de jure* in our possession. Pondicherry is *de facto* in our possession. I do not know what hon. Members want me to do in this House to solve this problem. I hope hon. Ministers will try to devise some method to avoid this kind of propaganda, subject, of course, to the limits of both international and national law.

Procedure for making Funds available to State Governments

***1333. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 635 on the 18th August, 1961 and state:

(a) what difficulties and issues have prompted the Planning Commission to reconsider the present procedure for making funds available to State Governments by Central Ministry;

(b) whether consideration is being given to the general question or only to Education Ministry's working; and

(c) what percentage of total allocations for Third Plan is being made available in the year 1961-62 and the reasons for lesser percentage if it is so?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is not considering the procedure for release of funds to States. These are already well established. The Commission is, however, engaged in finalising patterns of Central assistance for different development programmes. These include Education as well as other heads of development.

(c) In accordance with the phasing of the Third Plan, both outlays and Central assistance during 1961-62 exceeded 14.5 per cent of the five-year allocations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that we are already half way through the year 1961-62, what funds have already been made available to the State Governments for different development programmes?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The total central assistance to be made available to the States is of the order of Rs. 3512 crores. Out of this, loans amount to Rs. 260.5 crores and grants Rs. 90.7 crores.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that in all essential matters like soil, irrigation, power and construction of roads, even the tempo which had been built during the last year of the Second Plan has not been maintained in programmes for this year?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We do not have any information to that effect. We shall certainly see that the tempo in the vital fields is kept up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In answer to parts (a) and (b) the hon. Deputy Minister has stated that it is not the procedure which is being considered but the pattern. Will he kindly throw some light as to what is meant by pattern of assistance and how it is going to be helped?

Shri S. N. Mishra: By 'pattern of assistance' we mean this; out of total outlay for a scheme what percentage is going to be by way of Central assisance and out of the Central assistance what is going to be the percentage by way of loans or grants and things like that. We are now finalising this very important matter of the pattern of Central assistance and we can assure the House that it is going to be finalised very shortly—may be within two weeks or so.

Assamese Language

***1334. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has written to the Secretary, Jorhat Jilla

Rajya Bhasha Karma Parishad in reply to the latter's letter that there will be no question of banning entry of Assamese language into the Cachar District after the Assamese Language Act undergoes change as per Shastri formula; and

(b) if so, what will be the position of Assamese language in the Hill Districts of Assam when Hindi will replace English there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. The Prime Minister is of the view that none of the languages mentioned in the Constitution can be prohibited or disallowed in any State. To what extent any language is used for administrative or educational purposes is a matter to be determined in view of the circumstances prevailing in any area. Recently at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi a code on the use of minority languags was laid down. This should be followed wherever necessity arises. This will apply to the use of Assamese or any other language in Cachar district, even though the major language for official use there would be Bengali.

(b) According to the proposals made by the Prime Minister for the Hill Districts of Assam, the people of those districts will determine what language or languages they will use. How far Assamese is to be used there, in accordance with the provisions for minorities, will therefore be determined by the people of those districts.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Assamese Language Act, which is going to be modified as per the Shastri formula, will be in conformity with the policy of the Government of India that was adopted at the Chief Ministers' Conference? If not, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Assam Government to see that the Act is so changed as to keep it in conformity with the policy of the Government of India?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is the view of the Prime Minister that there is no necessity for any amendment of the Assamese Language Act. A similar request was made to him some time ago and in reply to that he said that there was no necessity for such a change.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the purpose of an official language lies in its use in correspondence between the State administrative headquarters and the district administrative headquarters and in view of the fact that the Hill Districts are not unilingual, may I know what is the difficulty in having the declared official language of the State introduced in the Hill Districts?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is for the State Government to take a decision in this regard. I do not think the Centre can intervene.

Shri P. C. Borooah: If after the passing of the Assamese Language Act, as modified by the Shastri formula, if any Hill district or districts want to adopt the Assamese language for administrative and educational purposes, will they be able to do that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There are too many "ifs". It is a hypothetical question.

British Citizenship for Phizo

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*1335. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leader of the Naga Hostiles, Phizo, has applied to the British Government for naturalization; and

(b) if so, what is that Government's response to his application?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The

U.K. Government have informed our High Commission in London that Phizo has applied to them for the grant of the U.K. citizenship.

It is for the U.K. Government to take a suitable decision on the application. They have, however, kept us informed about this matter.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the fact that Shri Phizo has refused to accept the constitutional settlement for Nagaland, and in view of the fact that he is solely responsible for the killing of hundreds of our military men, Government officials and public and also for the recent death of Dr. Ao, President of the Naga Peoples' Convention, may I know why Government are not demanding his return as wanted criminal?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This has been answered often on the floor of this House by the Prime Minister. We have not asked for his return. He can return, if he likes.

Mr. Speaker: It is stated that he is responsible for all the murders that are taking place. Therefore, have the Government asked that Government to return him by way of extradition as a criminal?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There is no charge against him. He is just sitting in London.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that there is no criminal charge against him?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: He is not a fugitive criminal. As far as I am aware, there is no charge against him.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, may I answer that? It should not have been put in that way, namely, that there is no charge. Charge is one thing and a pending case is another. We can only ask for extradition of a fugitive criminal under the Fugitive Offenders Act if there is a case pending against a particular person and if he has taken refuge in another country, subject to all the restrictions which are followed under international law in this matter of extradition.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that no warrant of arrest on any charge has been issued against this citizen of India? He is a citizen of India.

Shri A. K. Sen: The question is that if there is a pending case, the court will issue a warrant of arrest.

Shri Tyagi: Why has a case not been registered against him? Is it on political or on diplomatic grounds that this has not been done? Let us make it quite clear.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Tyagi knows that in this country a man cannot be convicted just by filing a case. The evidence has to be forthcoming of what he did inside Nagaland. Does he expect that those witnesses will be coming in a court of law?

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion the hon. Prime Minister said on the floor of this house that there are charges of murder pending against Shri Phizo who is a fugitive just now in London. If that is so, these charges are to be framed against him. In his application he has asked the UK Government to recognise him not as an Indian citizen but as a citizen of independent Nagaland. In view of this, our Government should ask the UK Government to repatriate Shri Phizo who is a fugitive from Indian justice in London.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think the hon. Member is not a lawyer, but those who are would appreciate that in this country Government cannot treat its citizens just as it likes by bringing charges on the floor of the House. This has to be done through a regular case in courts of law which function independently and impartially. Any charge, if it is preferred, has to be sustained on evidence. If the hon. Member knows the conditions prevailing under which Shri Phizo functioned, he will appreciate that the charges may be substantially true yet they may not be so easy to be sustained in a court of law.

Shri Hem Barua: May I clarify my position? I made a reference to the hon. Prime Minister's statement. I know that the hon. Prime Minister was not making these allegations in the air or in the vacuum, because he had solid facts with him when he was making those allegations. Therefore my contention is that in the face of the allegations made by the hon. Prime Minister, why were the charges not framed against this man?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, hon. Members want to know this. Repeatedly it has been said that that man has not submitted to the jurisdiction or the attempted Constitutional administration there. He is the one man who is leading the whole rebellion and the revolt. If he is a citizen of India, would the hon. Minister allow him or anybody to organise violence and kill so many people? There are so many Air Force officers in custody. Had Shri Phizo nothing to do with all this? To say that it is one thing to bring it up and another to have a charge, get him arrested and so on, is rather strange to hear now after all these things. Almost every day some murder or something is taking place and the one man who is leading the rebellion is that man. By saying that there is no charge, does the hon. Minister expect any one Member to assist him? There may be a case in a court or there may be a case pending with the Police. I think in a murder case, the Police can arrest and a warrant can be issued by themselves.

Shri Tyagi: It is an open case of treason.

Mr. Speaker: If there is one man who is leading a rebellion, if he is a citizen of India, he is that man. To say that we cannot take steps for extradition is strange. I will ask the hon. Minister to go into this even more leisurely. Next question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I ask.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no good pursuing it.... (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I cannot believe why the hon. Law Minister is so shaky on the law of extradition. When a criminal runs away and charges are made against him, before the cindication of the charges.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the hon. Minister has said that he is not a criminal.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Is treason no crime in this land?

Mr. Speaker: We are not going to decide it here. If we were sitting for some more days, I would have certainly allowed a discussion over this matter.... (*Interruption*). But today is the last day. That is unfortunate. God willing, we will have a discussion about it next time. Next question.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: There is no good pursuing this matter. When he is the prime cause of the rebellion, even an extradition application is not sent to the other country? I am sure the House expects some kind of a more reasonable explanation. I have no time, otherwise I would have allowed a discussion over it.... (*Interruption*). Next question.

Repatriation of Indians from Ceylon

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*1336. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylonese Government had repatriated a large number of Indians in the year 1960; and

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government of India in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). In the year 1960 a total of 7866 Indians left Ceylon—3451 on

Quit Notices issued by the Ceylon Government and 4415 voluntarily. The total for 1960 is less than the corresponding figures for 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

(c) Suspected illicit immigrants produced at our High Commission by the Government of Ceylon in pursuance of the provisions of the 1954 Agreement between India and Ceylon are interrogated in detail and the necessary travel documents are issued to them only if there is satisfactory evidence that the persons produced are illicit immigrants. In cases where the suspected persons claim legal residence in Ceylon since 1st November, 1949 or earlier, detailed enquiries are made locally and in India. If such enquiries confirm their legal residence in Ceylon, our High Commission reports the facts to the Government of Ceylon, regretting its ability to issue Indian travel documents to them.

Further, whenever it is felt that any measures taken by the Ceylon Government in pursuance of their policy to Ceylonise commercial establishments or to repatriate illicit immigrants are likely to coerce persons of Indian origin or apply pressure on them to opt for Indian citizenship, our High Commission makes representations to the Ceylon Government in an attempt to ameliorate the hardship and privations likely to be caused to Indian nationals.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that this repatriation of the Indians has been affected by the Ceylonese Government with a view to enhance the employment potential of Ceylonese in that country and, if so, whether Government propose to take the same action against the Ceylonese employees in India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are hardly any Ceylonese employees in India. The motive attributed is correct. It is a part of Ceylonisation of the Ceylon Government services.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What progress has been made to rehabilitate these repatriated persons?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There was no question of rehabilitation at all. We have not received any request for rehabilitation. They have got their relations and homes in India. They go back to them.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon is preparing a register of non-nationals consisting of Stateless people of Indian origin whose application for citizenship has been rejejcted and, if so, whether our Government have received any information from our Consul in Ceylon and whether this action by Ceylon is being taken with a view ot repatriate those Stateless people of Indian origin to India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Our High Commission in Ceylon is constantly to touch with the Government of Ceylon about repatriation and about the difficulties that the tSateless persons face in Ceylon.

Shri Tangamani: In the case of the 3,450 people who were repatriated in 1960 and who were given these quit notices, may be know whether they have strictly conformed to the 1954 Agreement and whether there are names of any persons in residence today and in 1949 also sent in this list?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have indicated the procedure with regard to the persons who have been staying there before 1st November, 1949. This repatriation is in conformity with the 1954 Agreement.

Mr. Speaker: Now I am going over to Question No. 1342A.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Sir, I wanted Question No. 1337 to be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I have received that, but I am taking up Question No. 1342A as it is more important.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: But my question is coming up.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it. I give preference to Question No. 1342A.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: My question is coming up. I do not know why there is discrimination.

Mr. Speaker: I am not to call any question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: You have not taken up any question of mine.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Piling up of Arms by Portuguese Authorities in Goa

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*1342-A. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Goray:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Portuguese authorities have been laying out mines and piling up stocks of arms in Goa, Diu and Daman; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) There are reports to this effect, which may be correct.

(b) If so, Government can only regret such further instances of Portugal's persistence in her oppressive policies, and are watching the situation carefully.

12·00 hrs.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the Government aware that Mr. Thomas Diaz, a school teacher, has been tortured in Goa for three days before he was released? Has the Government got any information as to what was done to him? What is his condition now? Who will be able to look after such cases?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I require notice for this particular case.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Also is it a fact that the Portuguese Government have sent a note to India to say that they want a right of way to Dadra and Nagar Haveli for private persons, civil officials and goods in general? How does the India Government view this request?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Portuguese Government has no diplomatic relations with the Government of India.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Which are the agencies to look after our interests?

Mr. Speaker: It was already said that somebody was doing that.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Government of India contacts the Portuguese Government through the U.A.R. Embassy.

Shri Goray: Is the Government aware of the fact that the Portuguese Government is resorting to conscription in Goa and sending these people out to Angola to defend their regime there?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have seen press reports.

Shri Goray: Is the Government aware of the fact that the representative of Portugal in the U.N.O. has made a reference to the Prime Minister's speech in the Rajya Sabha where he is reported to have said that a time may come when they will have to use the Army against Portugal and they are making preparations to meet that eventuality?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes; we are aware of that.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the Government aware that the Portuguese have been laying land mines and some of them have been positively dangerous to the people near to the border and outside the border of Goa.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The Portuguese Government have taken such measures as a result of the Prime Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha on the 17th of August.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker; will the Minister kindly tell us, in view of

the alibi which the Portuguese representative has been trying to set up by raising the bogey of alleged Indian preparation for aggression against Goa, coupled with the fact of laying of mines, what we are doing to forestall any action that may emanate from Goa? They are preparing an alibi that we are about to commit aggression. That he has agreed they are aware. They are setting mines. Is the border being defended properly? We want something more than that we are aware.

Mr. Speaker: If on the pretext that we are making preparation they are making preparations there, what steps are taken?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We are prepared for all eventualities. I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the reply in the debate on the 17th August last in which the Prime Minister said—may I quote sentence to clarify the point? The Prime Minister said:

> "But, as I said yesterday, I think it was in the other House, if I am asked at the present moment to give any kind of assurance that we shall not use armed forces in regard to . . . development of events anywhere, I cannot rule out the question of using armed forces in regard to Goa."

Shri Nath Pai: My question is based on developments absolutely subsequent to this. We are asking how are we meeting the developing eventualities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary is not able to say anything more than what he has read out.

I will allow this question to be put. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi. Question No. 1337.

Orissa and Third Five Year Plan

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***1337. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Plan schemes of the Orissa State are being re-examined and the plan would be suitably recast;

(b) whether Planning Commission has agreed to the recasting of the final Third Five Year Plan schemes of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the ways in which the Third Plan schemes of Orissa are being recast now?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No proposal for recasting the State Plan has been received in the Planning Commission.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Governor of Orissa has said in his speech that the State Plan for Orissa in the Third Plan is going to be recast to accommodate some immediate urgent projects and if so, whether their attention has been drawn to the statement of the Governor, and if so to what effect?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We do find in the report of the speech of the Governor of Orissa that an indication to that effect has been made. But we have had no reference from the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the State Government freedom to recast the Plan after it was adopted in the House, without consulting the Planning Commission as has been stated by the Chief Minister of Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: It is all hypothetical.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has made a statement that the prior consultation of the Planning Commission and approval is not necessary for the Government to recast the plan: that is what he has stated in the Orissa Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: That is a legal matter. Whether under the Constitution, on account of the autonomy of the State, they can have autonomy overriding the autonomy of the Centre,

is a matter to be decided. Information is not about opinion. No opinion about any legal position need be asked on the floor of the House. The Minister is not bound to give any opinion on the legal matter. All that can be asked was answered by the Deputy Minister of Planning. He said he has read the report and no such proposal has come to them. There is an end of this matter. Whether it is open to him to say or not, it is not within our province.

The Question hour is over. We shall now take Short Notice Questions.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Kalinga Industries Limited

S.N.Q. 3. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to the reply given by the Chief Minister of Orissa to a Question in the State Legislative Assembly on the 22nd August, 1961 to the effect that the contribution of Rupees One Lakh made by the Kalinga Industries Limited, Cuttack, to the All-India Congress Committee last year was an "authorised expenditure";

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter in regard to the objection was brought to the notice of the Company Law Administration by the previous Ministry and also by the Governor during the Rule of the President to the fact that this was an irregular expenditure;

(c) whether any enquiries were made by the Company Law Administration and what were their findings; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the new Ministry in Orissa withdrew this reference to the Company Law Administration after taking oath in June last?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I am sorry to say that the authentic version of the Question and replies in the Orissa Assembly on the 22nd August, 1961, has not been received yet, presumably as communications with Bhubaneswar have been cut off.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Communications were cut off only yesterday. This question was put long before on the 24th of last month. The replies were given in the Orissa Assembly on the 22nd. I am surprised that he says that reply has not been received.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to submit that I accepted the answer to be given on the 5th of September. On that day, I had not received any communication. Between the 5th and 7th, I understand that postal communications have broken down.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; it is no good pursuing the matter. It is open to an honourable Minister to accept a Short Notice Question or not to accept. The other day I was informed that till that day he did not receive a regular verbatim report of what happened there in the Orissa Assembly. He wanted to wait and asked for time till the 8th. If even today he does not get it, how is he to answer? He is responsible to this House for what he states or what he does. If some questions are asked to clarify certain matters relating to what happened elsewhere and if the Minister agrees subject to his getting authentic information and he does not get it, what has he to do? Next question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: To the letter part of the question, he need not wait for answer from there.

Mr. Speaker: Which portion?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whether the Company Law Administration knew of this or not; what is the answer—whether they made any enquiry about this that it was an unauthorised expenditure.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Except part (a), everything can be answered.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether Government are in a position to announce whether any contribution made by any public sector organisation to a political party is deemed by Government to be regular or irregular, as a policy. I want to know what their policy is, and I think that that will set the controversy at rest.

Shri Kanungo: It has been made clear on the floor of the House that no public sector company can make any contribution to political funds.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What about the reply to my question?

Shri Ranga: There was a supplementary question put by the hon. Member which has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly answer parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question.

Part (b) of the question reads thus:

> "whether it is a fact that the matter in regard to the objection was brought to the notice of the Company Law Administration by the previous Ministry and also by the Governor during the Rule of the President to the fact that this was an irregular expenditure;".

This must be within the knowledge of the hon. Minister.

Shri Kanungo: If you choose, that this question will be put as a separate question, then, I can certainly give the information. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should hon. Members take it that the hon. Minister will not answer the very thing which they want? I am also asking him the same thing. And he is answering. Why should they be in a hurry?

Shri Kanungo: The whole thing is one single question, and it is hanging upon part (a) relating to the statement that was made in the Orissa Legislative Assembly. If you choose that it will be treated as a separate question, then certainly I can give whatever information I have.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know why all of them should be clubbed together. There are distinct parts of the question also. The hon. Minister can see if he can answer the other parts separately. If he is not able to answer part (a) of the question, why should he not answer parts (b), (c) and (d)? What is within his knowledge does not depend upon what happens elsewhere.

Shri Kanungo: The context might be different. Otherwise, I can answer it.

So far as part (b) of the question is concerned, I may tell you that a communication was received from the Government of Orissa in May, 1961, and there was no separate communication from the Governor of Orissa.

Regarding part (c) of the question . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is, whether any enquiries were made.

Shri Kanungo. . . .We came to the conclusion that no offence had been committed.

Mr. Speaker: Were any enquiries made?

Shri Kanungo: *Prima facie*, no offence was committed.

Mr. Speaker: Was no enquiry made?

Shri Kanungo: No enquiry was necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Now, next question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can I not ask one supplementary question on this?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he may ask.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the Director of Industries, Orissa, wrote to the company saying that according to the terms of the agreement, they could not incur an expenditure of more than Rs. 5,000 without taking the permission of the Government? Was it done in that case? Was any *prima facie* enquiry made into that?

Shri Kanungo: That is a question of an agreement between the State Government and a company. We are not concerned with it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is a Government in Orissa, and this is a matter between the Orissa Government and some company there, and it is governed by the terms of the agreement. We have no right to enforce them, and, therefore, it is no good asking that question here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Company Law Administration is there to look into the irregular expenditure. That was why this matter was referred to them.

Mr. Speaker: I want to understand one thing. I would advise hon. Members to consider the scope and jurisdiction of the Company Law Administration. So far as the Company Law Administration is concerned, it looks into matters relating to every company and then gives advice. In a matter where the company has entered into an arrangement or an agreement with the State Government, that advice has to be taken by the State Government and they should try to enforce it. That does not mean that whatever the Company Law Administration says with respect to an agreement between the State Government and that company can be enforced here. Of course, it is open to the hon. Member's counterpart in the State Legislature to take up the matter there. Nothing can be done here,

Shri Tyagi: It must be made clear that the company concerned is in the private sector and is not in the public sector, and, therefore, it is free to contribute.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you would give me just one minute, I shall explain it. Here, the position is different. The Chairman of the Kalinga Industries Limited is also the Chief Minister of Orissa. He has made the donation. The Orissa Government's interest is there. On that very day, when the donation of Rs. 1 lakh was made, he was a defaulter to the Orissa Government to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs. The accounts of the company show that the arrears were to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs . . .

Mr. Speaker: If we cannot do anything, it is no good pursuing it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There seems to be something like a conspiracy . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow this House to convert itself into the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Central Government's intervention was necessary.

Shri Ranga: The Chief Minister of Orissa was the managing director of this company.

Mr. Speaker: The Central Government cannot interfere. Even if it should be the Chief Minister of Orissa, what can be done?

Shri Asoka Mehta: If I have understood the problem correctly, the position is somewhat different. Here is a company in which the Orissa Government has also made some investment, with which we are not concerned; that is a matter between the Orissa Government and that company.

The second point is that this particular company contributed a lakh of rupees to the AICC. That again is a matter between that company and the AICC.

But, now, we are told that this contribution was made in a year when the company had made a loss of Rs. 4 or 6 lakhs. The question, therefore, narrows down to this, namely whether the ompany Law Administration has looked into this matter that a company which is making a loss—whether it is the shareholders' money or the Orissa Governmnt's money is a different matter—should have contributtd al lakh of rupees to a political party. If the Company Law Administration has not looked into it, then the question is this. Is this not a matter which the Company Law Administration should look into?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have given no dividends also.

Shri Kanungo: I have already replied to the question which has been posed by Shri Asoka Mehta. I have replied specifically that it was no offence under the Companies Act, *Prima facie.*

Shri Asoka Mehta: Does it mean that in future any company that is making a loss will be free to make any contribution it likes to any political party, and the Company Law Administration will not interfere?

Shri Kanungo: No, the fact is that the company did not make any losses at that time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa stated that a loss was shown in order to avoid taxes? Is that not a fact? If not, let the hon. Minister contradict it.

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the statement which my hon. friend is quoting.

Shri Mahanty: I want to know whether there is any substantive law in this country to prohibit a private company from making contribution to political funds. Secondly, I would like to know whether the Director of Industries, Orissa Government, . . . (*Interruptions*). This kind of bamboozling is not proper. I am not going to yield to this kind of bamboozling. I seek your protection, Sir, (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kanungo: The law is stated in the Companies Act.

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know. It is no good misleading the House. (*Interruptions*) I am not going to yield to this kind of bamboozling.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member resume his seat or not? I shall now proceed to the next question.

I am really sorry. I have been very indulgent to the Opposition. This is not the way in which they should behave. When they say something they want that others must keep quiet, but when some other Member rises, they start interrupting. I find that a kind of impatience is exhibited in this House. I do not know how they behave in this manner. They must be parliamentarians first and then anything else. It is very wrong to interrupt in this manner. Why should they lose their patience in this manner as if the whole thing is going to depend only on Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs? I do not want the hon. Minister to answer a hypothetical question whether it is open to a company to make contribution or not.

At the tag end of the session, I am afraid that hon. Members are a little impatient to go home.

Now, next question.

Trial of Lt. Col. Bhattacharya in Pakistan

S.N.Q. 4. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after commencing the trial in Dacca against Lt. Col. G. L. Bhattacharya, an Indian Army Officer standing charge of espionage, the public prosecutor's suggestion was upheld by the Presiding Officer of the Special Military Court to hold the proceedings in camera;

(b) whether all documents and necessary facilities have been given to the accused by the Pakistan Government; and

(c) whether Government of India *suo moto* propose to send an Indian lawyer or any barrister to defend Lt. Col. Bhattacharya?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yse, Sir.

(b) We have seen newspaper reports to the effect that the Defence Counsel provided by Pakistan, submitted to the Special Military Court in Dacca on 31st August, 1961, that he, the Defence Counsel, had taken charge of the case on August 25th, and had not been able to prepare the defence.

It is reported that two-weeks adjournment asked for, was not allowed by the Military Court.

(c) The family of Lt. Col. Bhattacharya has engaged an Indian lawyer to conduct his defence.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that a preliminary issue was raised questioning the jurisdiction of the Military Court inasmuch as this Indian officer was forcibly abducted from Indian territory, and in case the verdicate is against this issue, do Government propose to refer the matter to the International Court as this is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Court?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether there are provisions in international law to take retaliatory steps and adopt reprisals to circumvent the barbarious methods adopted by the Pakistan Government?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): It is well known what reprisals mean. But this Government do not favour the adoption of reprisals as a method of solving these international disputes.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether the entire expenditure incurred in connection with the defence of this particular individual is to be borne by the family members of the individual or by Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a matter between those who have engaged the lawyers from India and members of Col. Bhattacharya's family. The Government are not taking any part in the matter of engagement of counsel by the members of Col. Bhattacharya's family.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Was he in service or had he retired when he was abducted from Indian territory?

Shri A. K. Sen: He was in the service—military service—of the Government of India.

Shri Kasliwal: The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan has recently made a statement to the effect that the *in-camera* trial is being held at the request of Col. Bhattacharya? May I know how far this is true?

Shri A. K. Sen: How are we to answer this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The matter of the trial *in camera* came to our notice when the prosecution asked for trial to be conducted *in camera* We had no other means of ascertaining it, although the Pakistan authorities say that Col. Bhattacharya had requested for it on the 18th August. The House is aware that at no time was our Deputy High Commissioner given an opportunity to meet Col. Bhattacharya alone in privacy or discuss any of the matters relating to the trial.

Shri Mohammed Imam: If I remember aright, the Prime Minister stated in the course of his statement that Col. Bhattacharya had retired . .

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It was corrected later.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good referring to this. It was subsequently corrected and it was said that he was still in the service of the Government of India.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact of this admission or statement that Col. Bhattacharya was in the service of our Government on the day that he was arrested and he himself has disclaimed any intention of spying or anything of that kind from our side in regard to Pakistan, why is it that the Government of India have not taken up the responsibility of defending him and providing the legal assistance when the Colonel himself needed it and the Pakistan Government was prepared to allow that assistance to him? What is it that prevents Governments from doing this? Is international law or anything else coming in the way?

Mr. Speaker: Why should it be left to the members of his family and not be taken by the Government themselves so that better defence might be arranged?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This question was answered in Parliament once before. We said that Col. Bhattacharya was apprehended in our territory which was illegally violated by Pakistan.

Shri Frank Anthony: All the more reason why Government should defend him.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It was said that Pakistan had trespassed into our territory and sovereignty, and then he was abducted and kept in detention for four months. Our Deputy High Commissioner was not allowed to see him in private. He was interviewed in the presence of officers of the other side, and we were prevented from asking him anything except about his health.

Certainly, we do not acknowledge the jurisdicition of the Pakistan court in this regard, because the whole procedure was wrong. There was no procedure at all, if you ask me. A person was taken away from our territory and is being tried by a military court without our knowing what the charges are and without our having any opportunity of finding out what the charges are.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. The Question Hour can be used only to elicit information. Hon. Members want Government to take this case to the International Court of Justice or to the UNO. That was one question that was put. Then it was asked why reprisals should not be adopted. The hon Ministers have answered all this. Furthermore, Col. Bhattacharya is being defended. No access was given to our Deputy High Commissioner who went there. He was informed of nothing.

So far as this matter is concerned, this is all that I can allow. If hon. Members want Government to take any further steps, the Question Hour cannot be utilised for that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We want to know what they propose to do about it.

Mr. Speaker: Somebody is defending him.

Next question.

डा० आम्रो की मृत्यु

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S.N.Q. ५. **श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री डी० एरिंग :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २८ अगस्त के आसाम ट्रिब्यून में इस प्रकार का एक समाचार छपा है कि डा० आम्रो ने अपनी मत्यु से बहुत पूर्व इस प्रकार का एक पत्र अपने मित्र को लिखा था कि मेरी सुरक्षा का पूरा प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है जिससे किसी समय भी मुझे संकट पैदा हो सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि डा० आम्रो ने इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना सरकार को भी दी थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(घ) डा० आम्रो की मत्यु के बाद क्या नागा प्रदेश की काउंसिल के सदस्यों की सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Assam Tribune* dated the 28th August, 1961, where it is mentioned *inter alia* that in a letter addressed to Shri Sashimeren Aier, Dr. Ao had stated that the hostiles were shadowing him at all times and that he did not know what might happen to him.

The Government have also seen a copy of Dr. Ao's letter written to Shri Sashimeren Aier which has been referred to in the news item. In this letter Dr. Ao has expressed no apprehension about his personal safety or about the lack of security arrangements for himself nor has he mentioned anything about the hostiles shadowing him.

Dr. Ao was satisfied with the security arrangements made for him.

(c) Adequate security arrangements were in existence for the safety of Dr. Ao. He was provided with a permanent house-guard of 2 NCOs and 6 Other Ranks. He was provided with armed escort whenever he went outside his town. A Village Guard of his own choice in plain clothes was attached to him as his personal bodyguard. Dr. Ao was, however, himself averse to using him while moving between his house and his dispensary. At the time of his assassination, Dr. Ao was carrying on his person a pistol presented to him by the late Governor, Shri Fazl Ali.

(d) and (e). Adequate arrangements have been made for the security of the Members of the Interim Body and the Executive Councillors. They are provided with guards and escorts whenever necessary.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether a very small prayer of Dr. Ao's, that he should be given a jeep for his personal use, was not conceded?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is absolutely untrue that he had asked for a jeep and it was not given.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that a clear picture of the situation prevailing in Nagaland was not always presented to the Government and the Prime Minister, and hence the Executive Councillors sought powers to address communications direct to the Prime Minister?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is also not true. A very clear picture of what is happening in Nagaland is available to Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that serious allegations were made by the Executive Councillors to the effect that the Commissioner has become the boss of the entire administration of Nagaland and the Executive Councillors have no position?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir. All these allegations are wrong and unfounded.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the Deputy Minister has said just now about the situation in the Nagaland, may I draw her attention to a statement made by a spokesman of the Naga Hills Administration in Shillong on the 4th September where he says that no amount of security measures, however strong they may be, can bring the situation under control and that the situation has much deeper roots; if so, what steps do Government propose to take to give protection to the other members of this Naga Council?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Governor of Assam or the spokesman at Shillong had never said what the hon. Member is saying, and the reported newspaper item in the *Assam Tribune* is also a distorted version of what the Governor or the spokesman had said. All that they had said was that the trouble was not anything superficial or new, it had its roots deeper. These are all facts. In fact, the trouble is not a recent one, and it has its roots deeper, and considering the terrain and other difficulties, it is not possible to have cent per cent protection in that area. That is all that he has said, and it is nothing new.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a telegram I have got from the Naga leader?

Mr. Speaker: This is an old story which is going on. In spite of the

best efforts, some people, unfortunately, are attacked. I am not going to allow this kind of argument on this case. There may be hundreds of telegrams. The facts are clear. All arrangements possible for the Government have been made, but in spite of it, on account of the seriousness of the situation there, some sporadic cases occur. That is all. We have elicited sufficient information.

Bifurcation of Two-Member Parliamentary Constituency of Azamgarh, U.P.

S.N.Q. 6. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while bifurcating the double-member parliamentary constituency of Azamgarh in U.P. the area which comprised more population of Scheduled Castes were termed as "general" and the one which consisted of relatively less population of Scheduled Castes termed as "reserved"; and

(b) whether objections to this were submitted by the parties and if so, whether a final decision has been taken and what is the decision?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). It is a fact that in the proposals as published by the Election Commission in the first instance, there was an inadvertent mistake in computing the percentage of the scheduled castes population of the two halves. This mistake was subsequently discovered and rectified at the public sitting held by the Election Commission.

The Azamgarh parliamentary constituency will have the general seat and the Lalganj parliamentary constituency will have the reserved seat.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether any objections had been raised in the process of bifurcation of the constituencies, and particularly the nature of those objections?

Shri A. K. Sen: In this particular constituency?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, it was as a result of objections being heard that the original proposal which was made in the first instance was revised.

Reduction in number of Reserved Seats of State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha

S.N.Q. 7. **Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representation has been made to Government to take steps to reduce the number of reserved seats of State Assemblies and of the Lok Sabha in proportion to the decrease in the population of Scheduled Castes as a result of conversion of Scheduled Castes to Buddhism since 1956 mainly from the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) the action, if any, taken by Government on the same together with reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). In May last, the hon. Member sent to the Election Commission a copy of the representation made by him to the Prime Minister, asking for a reduction in the number of Scheduled Caste seats, particularly for the State of Maharashtra. The question of reducing the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes in any State can only arise if the population figures as ascertained by the decennial census of 1961 so require as contemplated by article 332(3) of the Constitution.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Provisional figures have been published in relation to the census undertaken in other States. Similarly, may I know why the provisional figures of Buddhist converts are not published, and in that proportion the number of seats reduced?

Shri A. K. Sen: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The question is why a separate list of persons converted has not been produced.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Provisional figures are published with regard to the last census.

Mr. Speaker: Of Scheduled Castes?

Shri B. C. Kamble: Not with regard to the Scheduled Castes, but the general population. I ask why, in the same fashion, the provisional figures with regard to the population of Buddhist have not been published, and accordingly steps taken to reduce the number of reserved seats in proportion to the population.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it. It is not possible for the hon. Law Minister or the Government now to reduce the seats which have been conferred upon this community under the Constitution. The hon. Member is a lawyer himself.

Vote recording method in ensuing general elections

S.N.Q. 8. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outline of the schedule, system and the method of recording votes proposed to be adopted the last General Elections; and

(b) whether any departure has been proposed in respect of these matters as compared with the programme of the last General Elections; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such departures proposed?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). The 'broad outline of the schedule' is not understood. But if it refers to the programme for the ensuing General Elections, the Election Commission has, after taking into consideration all the circumstances, decided that the last week of February, 1962 would be the most convenient period for the purpose, except in the snow-bound areas in Himachal Pradesh and Kulu subdivision, where polling is likely to take place some time in April, 1962. The actual dates for the polling in the respective areas will be finally settled later. During the last general elections, polling in the snow-bound constituencies had to be postponed to June and July, 1957.

The Election Commission proposes to adopt the "marking system" of voting in most areas during the next general elections, as against the "ballot system" which was adopted at the time of last elections. The marking system of voting has many advantages over the ballot system, as explained on many occasions in this House.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether there would be separate arrangements for parliamentary candidates and assembly candidates, or there would be joint arrangement for the two?

Shri A. K. Sen: This is a detail which should have been really given notice of. It is actually the mechanics of the polling, not the general schedule or anything like that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether any decision has been taken with respect to the voting in respect of the parliamentary and assembly candidates? Will the voter be asked to put the two ballots in the same box, or will there be separate boxes and he will be asked to put them separately?

Shri A. K. Sen: I have read in the papers that after the representatives of the different parties had met the Chief Election Commissioner some time back, a tentative proposal was made that both the ballot papers might be handed over by the returning officer at the same time, and that some parties, notably the PSP, the CPI and also the Congress, I understand, had more or less not objected to that tentative proposal. I have personally my own misgivings about the matter, and I have already sent a communication to the Chief Election Commissioner for the purpose of discussing this matter, but I do not think

any final decision has been made with regard to that, because, as I said, I have not understood it myself, and I have my own misgivings.

Situation in Punjab

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S.N.Q. 9. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the serious situation in Punjab due to the large scale arrest of political workers including top ranking leaders of the Communist Party of India and searching of Communist Party premises;

(b) whether it is a fact that such action makes impossible the work of secular mass parties that are working to prevent undesirable consequences emanating from Master Tara Singh's fast and concomitant events; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to stop such measures against some parties in Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The Government of India are aware that some arrests have been made in Punjab in connection with the Punjabi Suba agitation. The State Government are the best judges of the requirements of the situation and have, no doubt, taken the measures which they consider appropriate for the preservation of peace and tranquillity. The State Government have reported that it is incorrect that there have been any large scale or indiscriminate arrests of political workers.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Civil Liberties Union of Ludhiana, after getting permission from the District Magistrate of Ludhiana, conducted a meeting on 6-9-1961, and that the police suddenly came and snatched away this order; that Bhagat Singh and Shila Singh were arrested, and that later on the loud-speaker proprietor and also the local secretaries of the PSP and the Republican Party were arrested when the meeting was going on?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We are not expected to know all these details. It is obvious that the State Government must be fully posted with all these. If the hon. Member would so like, I can send the supplementaries to the Chief Minister of that State.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government of India have been furnished with the grounds on which Shri Udham Singh Nagoke, the leader of the Swatantra Party in Punjab has been detained and whether those grounds have come to be published or will be published very soon?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The grounds of detention are furnished to the detenu and not to the Government of India.

Shri Ranga: Have the Government of India been at least informed about the grounds?

Mr. Speaker: The Government of India, according to him, is not informed.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the General Secretary of the Swantantra Party in Punjab has asked for these grounds to be supplied to him and till now that has not been done?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must put such questions to the Government there. It is matter of law and order.

Shri Ranga: Please permit me to speak. Sir, I have already brought this matter to the notice of the Home Minister here and sought an interview also with Shri Udham Singh Nagoke through his good offices. Both myself and himself have been kept at bay by the Punjab Government.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Then, he has nothing to complain because he is in the same position as the hon. Minister also.

So far as these details are concerned, they are entirely in the hands of the State Government—to take care of law and order. We have no jurisdiction over the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: From the facts as stated and as alleged, it seems that Government, in spite of its talk about national integration, proposes to tackle the problem of the Punjab as it is likely to develop in the course of certain happenings only on its own and with the strength of its own apparatus of coercion and oppression. Why is it that Government seem to disregard the advice of secular democratic parties in the solution of the problem of the Punjab? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: It is more a speech. It does not require an answer. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether instructions have been issued or are likely to be issued by the Central Government to the State Government of Punjab not to aggravate the already aggravated situation by this sort of indiscriminate arrests? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order. order. Calling attention notice—Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Tangamani: One more question, Sir

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The hon. Minister has already explained the position. The question of discriminate or indiscriminate action is entirely in the hands of the State Government.

The hon. Member read out that some Civil Liberities Association had arranged a meeting with the permission of Government and in spite of that somebody was arrested. For persons who want to stand up for civil liberties the High Court is not closed. Naturally, they must have gone there and got this annulled. What is the use of coming to me or the Home Minister here? We cannot annul that order. There must be lawyers who are members of that Civil Liberties Association who arranged that meeting. I do not know why they feel helpless when there is the High Court where so many writ applications could be made. They could have gone to the High Court and got the whole thing cancelled. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any hon. Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have nothing to say about this question. I want to say something regarding the assurances given on the floor of this House when the hon. Minister of Law submitted that statement regarding delimitation. He gave a clear assurance that he will admit all short notice questions. I gave notice of a short-notice question and you were good enough to admit it. You did not rule it out of order and yet I got the information that the Law Minister is not prepared to accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot force the hon. Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I explain?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would like to ask a question about the assurances given on the floor of this House. If they are not honoured there ought to be an explanation for that. I can understand if you had ruled out that question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me know from the hon. Minister.

Shri B. C. Kamble: Same is the case with regard to my notice.

Mr. Speaker: The procedure is this. Hon. Members know that unlike long-notice questions, short-notice questions are admitted only if the Minister consents to reply. If I have admitted it according to Shri Mathur how is it that notice is being sent to the

Minister and it is not being accepted by the hon. Minister? How can I say that I have admitted it unless the hon. Minister gives his consent? I would ask the Law Minister to explain.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I do not think you have admitted it. What happened was this. Yesterday a bunch of questions was sent to me, to our Ministry by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Out of those I tried to accept as many as possible. And, I can tell you that I myself had drafted most of the answers till 10 o'clock last night after which they were cyclostyled. But, two questions, as far as I remember, involved collection of material from different parts of the country. It would require at least a week to collect the material and the Election Commission informed me that it was impossible for them to collect material for purposes of answering those questions. And, those questions were sent late in the afternoon. I would have been only happy to enlighten the hon. Member, as I assured them I would try to, in the matter of elections.

Mr. Speaker: I must congratulate the hon. Ministers. I have sent already as many as 10 short-notice questions and they have very kindly agreed to answer those questions. I do not intend to impose any more burdens on them, than what they can bear.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coir Industry

*1329. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference was convened by the Union Minister of Industry to discuss important matters relating to the coir industry;

(b) if so, what issues were discussed; and

(c) what decisions were taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of mechanising the matting sector in Coir Industry in Kerala was discussed at this meeting.

(c) It was decided that a beginning should be made by mechanising one third of the production of mattings.

"Pyar ki Pyas"

*1338. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a film called "Pyar ki Pyas" produced by Anupam Chittra and at present being exhibited throughout the country has a choral song which gives the boundaries of India thus: 'Paschim Ka Prahari Punjab, Purab Ka Prahari Bengal';

(b) if so, whether it is not an instance of manipulating geography and the actual boundaries of India in a wrong way; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). A film as mentioned by the hon. Member is being shown in the country. The description given in the song mentioned by him can hardly be considered to be a geographical one. It mentions some other States in the country also. It is more an allegorical and sentimental reference and it is not felt that any action is called for.

Export of Drugs

*1339. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made so far to explore markets for the export of Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). An Export Promotion Council for Chemicals and Allied Products has been sponsored by the Government of India for promotion of exports of chemicals and allied products. Besides, a special Export Promotion scheme has been introduced by which the exporter-manufacturers are given import licences for raw materials on certain conditions.

During 1960, the export of medicinal and pharmaceutical products amounted to Rs. 102 lakhs as against Rs. 83 lakhs during 1959.

Petro-Chemical Project

*1340. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1754 on the 27th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered proposals for setting up a petro-chemical project for manufacture of basic petro-chemicals; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; seven schemes for the manufacture of various organic chemicals including carbon black, P.V.C. etc. have been approved so far.

(b) These schemes have been approved recently and they are in various stages of implementation.

Nigerian Economic Mission in India

*1341. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nigerian Economic Mission visited India in June this year;

(b) if so, what matters were discussed with them; and

(c) what are the prospects of Indo-Nigerian economic relations?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Nigerian Economic Mission held discussions of a general and exploratory character with the Ministries of the Government of India on economic planning and the possibilities of assistance from India in regard to technical personnel, facilities for specialised education and other matters, in the context of a Five Year Plan which is under preparation in Nigeria.

(c) There are good prospects for trade between India and Nigeria and for economic cooperation between the two countries. The Government of India have agreed to make every endeavour to assist Nigeria in the training of personnel and providing the services of experts. A railway team has already been sent to help Nigeria in organising the railway system.

Shifting of Offices out of Delhi

*1342. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift a number of Central Government offices whose presence in Delhi is by no means imperative, out of Delhi to less congested towns and cities;

(b) if so, which Departments are to be so shifted and to which places;

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government have failed in this move; and

(e) if so, to what extent and why?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Proposals are still at a preliminary stage. No indication can be given about the specific office to be moved to any particular place.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Precision Instruments Factory

*1343. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 996 on the 21st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision regarding setting up of precision instruments factory; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken regarding the location of the precision instruments projects.

Industrial Committee on Plantations

*1344. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of housing for plantation workers was discussed at the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in July this year; and

(b) if so, what decisions were taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The meeting was postponed. It will be held on the 21st and 22nd September, 1961, when the matter will be discussed.

Sub-Soil Water in Delhi

*1345. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 27th August, 1961, that the sub-soil water, dangerously high almost all over Delhi, has broken the surface at several points in several localities, caused seepage in basements of some of the big buildings and serious damages to roads and danger to the safe functioning of underground electric installations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recommendations of a Special Committee which had been appointed by the Government of India to examine the sub-soil water made in its report in 1958 have not so far been implemented;

(c) if so:

(i) complete picture of the existing situation;

(ii) brief details of the main recommendations of the Special Committee referred to in part (b);

(iii) the reasons for non-implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the serious situation created by the rise in the level of the sub-soil water?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 76.]

Re-Modelling of Tehar Village (Delhi)

3777. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2861 on the 6th April,

1961 and state the further progress made in re-modelling the Village Tehar, a refugee colony in Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The revised estimates have been received from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and these are being examined.

Development of Dhaka Village by Delhi Corporation

3778. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2864 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any request for loan from Delhi Corporation for development of Dhaka village and re-development of Kingsway Camp; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have prepared an estimate which involves an expenditure of about Rs. 199 lakhs. This estimate is being examined by the Central Public Works Department in consultation with the Corporation.

Monazite Deposits in Kerala

3779. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1366 on the 6th April, 1961 and state the result of the survey made by the Government to assess the quantity of Monazite deposits available in Kerala?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As already reported in reply to Starred Question No. 1366 on the 6th April, 1961, the reserves of monazite in the areas so far surveyed on the southern and south-western coasts of India between Kanyakumari and Trikunnapuzha are estimated at **1.4** million tons (0.64 million tons on the Kerala coast and 0.76 million tons on the Madras coast). Extensive investigations in the coastal tract are still in progress and the total reserves can only be known after their completion. By reason of their very nature, these investigations take a long time to conclude.

Conversion of Provident Fund Scheme

3780. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1362 on the 6th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the tripartite conference has considered the recommendations made by the study group on social security regarding the conversion of provident fund scheme into an old age and/or survivorship pension for widows and children: and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Study Group's Report will be discussed at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference which is scheduled to be held on the 9th and 10th October, 1961.

Technological Consulting Bureau

3781. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to give tax concession to Technological Consulting Bureau?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Government have recently constituted a Committee whose terms of reference include *inter alia* the consideration of measures by which the growth of consultancy firms could be encouraged. A copy of the order appointing this Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 77].

Mahatma Gandhi's Statue in London

3782. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2675 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the National Committee formed to build a Statue of Mahatma Gandhi in London has given any concrete proposal in this regard;

(b) further progress made in completion of the work; and

(c) the aid given by the Government of India to help to materialise this proposal?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) At a meeting of the National Committee, it was decided that the Memorial should consist of a statue and one or more of the following; namely, a scholarship for literary work, social services or philosophy which would be available both for studies in India as well as in the U.K., a memorial lecture, a new edition of Mahatma Gandhi's writings and a hostel or endowment of rooms in a hostel. The Committee has still to decide on one or more of these forms.

(b) The Committee will study the various proposals and report to the Council on its recommendations.

(c) The initiative for the proposal is entirely British. While the Government of India is taking no direct part in the proceedings, the Indian High Commission is keeping in touch with the National Committee.

Export of Indian Films

3783. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries in which Indian films are becoming more and more popular;

(b) foreign exchange earned during 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise this export trade?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Broadly speaking, Asian and African countries.

(b) 1958 .. Rs. 113 lakhs.
1959 .. Rs. 154 lakhs.
1960 .. Rs. 176 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

Manufacture of Tractors and Agricultural Implements

3784. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2679 on the 3rd April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for establishment of factory for the manufacture of tractors or agricultural implements at Ghaziabad has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The scheme for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Ghaziabad for the manufacture of 3,000 Nos. per annum of 'Renault' agricultural tractors has been approved in principle; the details relating to the import of capital goods and components/raw materials and other conditions are being examined.

Rajasthan-West Pakistan Border

3785. { Shri Pangarkar: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the progress so far made in the demarcation of Rajasthan-West Pakistan border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Out of a total length of about 644 miles of this border, about 413 miles had been demarcated by placement of boundary pillars by the end

of March 1961, when the last field season ended. The next field season begins on 1st October, 1961. The demarcation of the entire border is likely to be completed by March 1962.

Officials Killed by Nagas

3786. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials and non-officials killed by the Naga hostiles during the last four months in NHTA and Manipur; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The required information for the period 1st April, 1961, to the 31st July, 1961, in respect of Nagaland is as follows:

Members of Security Forces	8
Other officials	3
Non-officials	9

No official or non-official was killed in Manipur during this period.

(b) On receiving information about the presence of the hostiles, the Security Forces comb the area thoroughly and raid the hostile hide-outs. Patrolling is carried out in all areas infested by the rebels. Relief is rendered to the heirs of the deceased wherever necessary.

East Pakistan and Assam Border

3787. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1800 on the 16th March, 1961 and state the up-to-date progress since made towards the implementation of the ground rules of Indo-Pakistan border settlement relating to East Pakistan and Assam Border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement giving details of the progress made in the implementation of the "Ground Rules on the Assam-East Pakistan border is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 78]. The progress has been satisfactory.

Production of Khadi in Andhra Pradesh

3788. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 69.28 lakh sq. yards.

(b) 103.92 lakh sq. yards.

नार्थ ब्लाक, नई दिल्ली के दक्षिण द्वार का भितिलेख

३७८९. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ ब्लाक के दक्षिण द्वार पर अब भी ये शब्द खुदे हुए हैं कि "लिबर्टी विल नाट डिसेंडटू ए पीपल"; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसे मिटाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री : (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) हां।

(ख) इस समय नहीं।

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

3790. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital expenditure on the Sindri Fertilizer Factory from the beginning up-to-date;

(b) the total expenditure on the salary and allowances of (i) the Officers of the factory and (ii) of the staff employed for setting up and running of the factory;

(c) the total expenditure involved in the purchase of materials for manufacture of manure (fertiliser);

(d) the total quantity of fertilisers produced up-to-date; and

(e) the quantity of fertilizers disposed of to the distributing agency?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Rs. 42 85 crores .
(b) Rs. *12·73 crores . } upto 31-12-1960
(c) Rs. 35·65 crores .

*Salary and allowances accounts are not being maintained separately in respect of "Officers" and "Other Staff".

(d) and (e).—

	Production upto 31-8-61	Despatches upto 31-8-61
	(M. tons)	(M. tons)
Ammonium Sulphate	2,868,089	2,817,600
Urea	21,975	16,884
Double Salt	84,274	75,374

Restrictions on Minority Community in Pakistan

3791. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan have recently imposed certain fresh restrictions regarding disposition of the immovable properties as well as movable properties by the members of the minority community for their *bona fide* necessity;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India are aware that such an arbitrary step will still worsen the pecuniary condition of the community concerned;

(c) if so, what remedial measures the Government of India proposes to initiate to reduce the hardships of the minority community in East Pakistan particularly;

(d) whether the Pakistan Government are not allowing the travellers from East Pakistan to India to carry with them currency worth Rs. 50.00 per head (adult) in direct contravention of the terms of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement of 1950, resulting in hardship to such travellers;

(e) if so, what measures the Government of India have taken so far to undo these arbitrary measures; and

(f) what is the policy of the Government of India in this respect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No such fresh restrictions have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. According to the revised currency regulations of the Government of Pakistan, all passengers travelling from Pakistan to India are allowed to carry with them only Rs. 20 in Pakistan currency. Pakistani nationals have to bring back these Rs. 20 in Pakistan currency on their return to Pakistan. As far as money in Indian currency is concerned, Pakistani nationals travelling to India are allowed to take out Rs. 50 per head tri-annual only in very hard cases. Normally this facility is refused by the State Bank of Pakistan to the members of the minority community.

These difficulties were brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan in the 33rd Chief Secretaries' Conference in August, 1959 and it

was pointed out that this change in the regulations of Pakistan is against the provisions of the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1950. In reply, it was maintained by the Pakistan authorities that these regulations apply to all Pakistani nationals travelling abroad and that a Pakistani national can get a permit from the State Bank of Pakistan to obtain Indian currency according to his needs. We informed them that it is not possible for the persons living in rural areas to get these permits from the State Bank of Pakistan.

Industrial Licences in Andhra Pradesh

3792. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences given to private industrialists in Andhra Pradesh during the last and the current year and the names of industries for which they have been granted; and

(b) the names of the places where these industries would be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 67 licences, for the establishment of new units, substantial expansion of existing units and manufacture of new articles in existing units in Andhra Pradesh have been issued during 1960 and 1961 (upto end of July, 1961). Information about the names of industries and the names of the places where the schemes are to be implemented is available in the periodical lists of licences which are published in the "Journal of Industry and Trade" and "Indian Trade Journal".

C.P.W.D. Personnel Deputed to Sikkim

3793. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big number of C.P.W.D. personnel are being deputed to Sikkim for development work there;

(b) if so, the details regarding the terms and conditions of their pay, allowances etc.; and

(c) the period for which they will be deputed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). No employees of the Central Public Works Department are on deputation to Sikkim. There are, however, Central Public Works Divisions in Sikkim for development work there. The staff posted in those Divisions get pay and allowances as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 79].

The period of stay of the staff in Sikkim is usually two years.

Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan, Delhi

3794. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a new Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan in old Delhi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a new building will be constructed for the Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan in Connaught Place, New Delhi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan, New Delhi

3795. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale proceeds of the Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan at New Delhi during the years 1956-1961 with break up for each year; and

(b) the net profit gained by Government during each year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total sale-proceeds of the Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan at New Delhi year-wise

during the years 1955-56 to 1960-61 were as follows:—

Year	*Sale Proceeds* Rs. nP.
1955-56	1695371.44
1956-57	2985496.62
1957-58	3608098.68
1958-59	3606003.48
1959-60	4082911.65
1960-61	4666011.63
TOTAL	20643893.50

(b) The net profit during each year was as follows:

Year	*Net Profit* Rs. nP.
1955-56	3287.22
1956-57	56836.78
1957-58	40571.07
1958-59	18655.72
1959-60	25485.40
1960-61	18230.45
TOTAL	163066.64

Houses for Central Government Employees in Calcutta

3796. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees in Calcutta City;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). No information about the number of Central Government employees in Calcutta is available with this Ministry.

Employees requiring Government accommodation apply for it and the demand for Government accommodation is assessed on the basis of such applications. The intention is to meet 50 per cent of the demand from officers, 25 per cent of the demand from Class III and 10 per cent of the demand from Class IV employees. The requirement of houses on this basis is 6,700. Depending on the availability of land and funds, construction has been going on and will continue.

New Missions in Africa

3797. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1828 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of establishing new missions in Africa; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Arrangements are almost complete for opening Missions in Dakar (Senegal) and Dar-as-Salaam (Tanganyika). Also, our diplomatic representation has been extended to Somalia, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone by concurrent accreditation of our Representatives resident elsewhere. The question of extending our diplomatic coverage to still more countries by concurrent accreditation and by the establishment of more Missions is under the active consideration of the Government.

Import of Electric Poles

3798. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1533 on the 13th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the permit for the import of electric poles by Calcutta Corporation secured by improper means have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The investigations have been completed and the report is awaited.

Trade Agreement with Iran

3799. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1518 on the 13th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a new trade agreement has been signed between India and Iran; and

(b) if so, the main terms thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the main provisions of the Indo-Iran Trade Agreement signed on the 2nd May, 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 80] A copy of the agreement is available in the Parliament Library.

Fundamental Rights of Hindus in Pakistan

3800. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Radha Raman:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position with regard to enjoyment of fundamental rights by the Hindu minority of Pakistan and their general well-being;

(b) whether any number of offences against property and person of such minority have been brought to the notice of the Government of India; and

(c) whether migration of Hindus from East Pakstan has shown an upward trend during the last six months of 1961 as compared with similar period during the last year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Pakistan nationals do not enjoy fundamental rights in the sense envisaged in the Constitution of India because that country continues to be governed under Martial Law and a Constitution has not been promulgated so far. Fundamental rights of the minority community are guaranteed under the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April, 1950, but leaves much to be desired in its application by the Pakistan Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been no increase in the number of persons coming from East Pakistan on Migration Certificates to India during the period January to June, 1961, as compared to the figures for the same period during the year 1960.

लाजपतराय मार्केट, दिल्ली में दूकानों का दिया जाना

३८०१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लाजपतराय मार्केट के उन दूकानदारों को जिन्हें नई बनी पक्की दूकानें नहीं मिली हैं, पक्की दूकानें देने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) ऐसे दूकानदार जिन्हें अब तक दूकानें नहीं मिली क्या कुछ विशेष रियायत चाहते हैं ;

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) जिन दूकानदारों को पक्की दूकानें मिल गई हैं क्या उन्होंने भी कुछ और सुविधा चाही है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना): (क) और (ग). लाजपत राय मार्केट के एक भाग में बनाई गयी पक्की दूकानें एलाट की जा चुकी हैं। शेष भाग में दूकानें बनाने का कार्य रुका पड़ा है चूंकि उस स्थान पर बैठे हुए दूकान-

दार अपना कब्जा नहीं छोड़ते। ऐसी दशा में मार्केट के शेष भाग में दूकानों के बनाये जाने का काम कब पूर्ण होगा, अभी बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां, उनके पास जो खोखे हैं उनके किराये के बारे में।

(घ) जी हां। वे चाहते हैं कि मार्केट के प्रवेश द्वारों के रास्तों से खोखे वालों को हटा दिया जाय और उनमें से कुछ, विशेष कर हलवाई, किराये में कमी चाहते हैं।

Travancore Rayons Factory in Kerala

3802. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence has been granted for expansion of the Travancore Rayons Factory in Kerala; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start a plant for the manufacture of rayon grade pulp?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two schemes, including M/s Travancore Rayons, have been licensed for the manufacture of Rayon Grade pulp in Kerala.

Production of Khadi in Bihar

3803. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1 on the 15th February, 1961 and state the targets fixed for production of Khadi in Bihar during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): 1,59,78,154 square yards.

Homes for Steel Workers at Kulti

3804. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1186 on the 23rd December, 1955 and state:

(a) how many houses for the steel workers at Kulti (Asansol) Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. and other workers of this area have been constructed upto-date under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Housing Directorate had selected suitable sites for housing for Kulti steel workers in 1957 and if so, why the matter has not been proceeded with; and

(c) when the work is proposed to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No project has yet been sanctioned by the Government of West Bengal for the construction of houses at Kulti under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Messrs. Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. are, however, reported to have constructed 1628 houses at Kulti for their industrial workers wthout availing themselves of the financial assistance admissible under the Scheme.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal have stated that a site was selected for construction of houses under the Scheme at Kulti but the project did not materialise as no suitable source of water-supply was available. The State Government would consider the question of building houses under the Scheme at Kulti as soon as a suitable site with facilities for water-supply can be located.

अल्पकालिक सामाजिक पाठ्यक्रम के लिए चुने गये व्यक्ति

३८०५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ५० के पैरा ४ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो ३० पदाधिकारी कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के अल्पकालिक सामाजिक पाठ्यक्रम के लिये चुने गये थे उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जिन्हें श्रम संबंधी मामलों का अनुभव नहीं था?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): कोई नहीं।

भारतीय सीमान्त प्रशासनिक सेवा

३८०६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त एजेन्सी के लिये बनाई गई भारतीय सीमान्त प्रशासनिक सेवा उत्तर प्रदेश के हाल ही में बनाये गये तीन सीमावर्ती जिलों पर भी लागू होगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों सहित, नये सीमावर्ती जिलों का निर्माण करते समय यह इरादा था कि इन जिलों में डिप्टी कमिश्नरों और सब-डिवीजनल आफिसरों की जगहें भारतीय सीमान्त प्रशासनिक सेवा (इंडियन फ्रंटियर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस) के अफसरों द्वारा भरी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अंतरिम व्यवस्था के रूप में इन जगहों पर अपने अफसर नियुक्त कर दिये हैं।

Linked Trade with West European Countries

3807. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has extended the principle of linked trade with West European countries also;

(b) if so, the details of the link arrangements devised with various foreign countries and the items and value for which such arrangements have been made; and

(c) whether on balance such arrangements have been in the interest of the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The State Trading Corporation have entered into arrangements with certain trading organisations, the primary object of which is to cultivate a market in Western Europe for some of our 'more difficult to sell items' in return for import of essential items. In this view, these arrangements are in the interest of the country.

It would not be proper to disclose the details of what are essentially private trading arrangements between the State Trading Corporation on the one hand and private trading organisations on the other.

मजूरी गणना

३८०८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री अपने मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २८ के पैरा ५ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय मजूरी गणना का जो कार्य मार्च, १९६१ में समाप्त होने वाला था वह क्या इस बीच पूर्ण हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सब उद्योगों की वेतन जांच सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट की तालिका और विश्लेषण का काम पूरा हो चुका है और रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

हड़तालें

३८०९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बड़े बड़े बन्दरगाहों, रेलों, कोयला खानों और बैंकों में अब तक हुई इस साल की हड़तालों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) यह संख्या पिछले साल इसी अवधि में हुई हड़तालों की संख्या की तुलना में कैसी है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली): (क) और (ख).

हड़तालें	१-१-६१ से ३०-६-६१ तक	१-१-६० से ३०-६-६१ तक
बड़े-बड़े बन्दरगाहों में	२३	२२
रेलों में	..	२
कोयलाखानों में	२८	३७
बैंकों में	१	१२२

Kashmir

3810. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kashmir has not been shown in the map of India in the booklet "Pictorial Survey of the Royal Tour of India-Pakistan" published by Pitkin's Pictorial Ltd., London on the occasion of the tour of Queen Elizabeth; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government has referred the matter to the High Commission for India in the United Kingdom, a reply from which is awaited.

Working Hours of Shops in Delhi

**3811. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Chamber of Trade Associations, Delhi has demanded reduction in working hours of shops; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

मिनसर गांव

३८१२. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** ५ मई, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९३६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत के गांव मिनसर की क्या स्थिति है जिस पर १९५० तक भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता थी और वह जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य की सीमा से कितनी दूरी पर है;

(ख) इस गांव पर भारत की सार्वभौम सत्ता होने की सूचना भारत सरकार को कब मिली; और

(ग) इस संबंध में चीन सरकार को प्रथम विरोध-पत्र कब भेजा गया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) मिनसर लद्दाख सीमा से लगभग १३० मील दूर गर्तांक और मानसरोवर के काफला-मार्ग पर स्थित है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार को इस गांव पर अपनी प्रभुसत्ता की सदा से जानकारी रही है ।

(ग) सब से पहला विरोध उस अनौपचारिक नोट में प्रकट किया गया था जो विदेश सचिव ने चीन के सहायक विदेश मंत्री को २५ अप्रैल १९६० को दिया था (भारत-चीन-संबंध पर श्वेत पत्र-४ का पृष्ठ १०२) । इस की प्रति सदन की मेज पर पहले ही रख दी गई है ।

Production and Price of Cement

3813. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has been reviewing the cement production and its price structure;

(b) if so, whether it has since completed its review and submitted a report; and

(c) what are the findings and recommendations of the Commission?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Tariff Commission has just completed its review of the cement industry and its report is now under examination of the Government.

Import of Cotton

3814. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quota under P.L. 480 programme for supply of U.S. Cotton lapsed on 1st July, 1961; and

(b) if so, how much, and if not, how it was saved from lapsing?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) Full utilisation of the value of the Purchase Authorisation issued under the U.S. P.L.-480 programme has been ensured by the Textile Commissioner by means of a suitable licensing procedure adopted by him.

Indian Trade Delegation to Iran

3815. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade Delegation visited Iran recently to explore possibilities of importing oil from that country on rupee-payment; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). An Indian Trade Delegation visited Iran during April, 1961 for negotiating a Trade Agreement with that country. The possibility of importing oil from Iran on rupee-payment basis was discussed in the course of the negotiations, but since no agreement was reached on this subject, it was left out of the Trade Agreement concluded with Iran in May 1961.

Rehabilitation in Hailakandi District of Assam

3816. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any refugees have been rehabilitated in the Hailakandi district of Assam; and

(b) if so, what is their number and how many of them have been rehabilitated with the help of the Rehabilitation Ministry?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) 4,034 families have been given rehabilitation assistance under schemes approved by the Rehabilitation Ministry. The total amount of loans disbursed upto February, 1961 was Rs. 44,25,000.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और उसकी संस्थाओं को भारत का अंशदान

३८१७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और उस की ऐजेन्सियों को १९५९ से अब तक प्रति वर्ष कितना अंशदान दिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ के सालों के लिये भारत के वार्षिक अंशदानों के आंकड़े संलग्न एक विवरण में दिय हैं जो सदन पटल पर रखा जा रहा है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८१]

Indian Aid Mission in Nepal

3818. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Indian Aid Mission in Nepal;

(b) the personnel and composition of the Indian Aid Mission; and

(c) the specific purpose for which the Mission was constituted?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Indian Aid Mission has been in Nepal for the last nine

years. So far about Rs 11 crores have been spent on various developmental schemes *e.g.* minor irrigation, roads, airports, water supply, village development, maternity and child welfare, education, agriculture, forestry, horticulture, hydro-electric, projects, etc. About 100 projects have been taken up so far, out of which 25 have been completed viz. Tribhuvan Rajpath, Gaucher airport, Railway survey, 7 irrigation schemes and 15 water supply schemes. The other projects are in varying stages of construction.

(b) The Indian Aid Mission is headed by a Director who is assisted by 10 Advisers. There are in addition about 300 Indian technicians and others. 106 of them are engineers. Indian instructors have been provided for the Rural Training Institute, the Engineering School and the Forestry Institute. In the University there are 6 Indian profesors and 15 lecturers.

(c) The Indian Aid Mission was constituted for the specific purpose of rendering economic and technical assistance to Nepal.

Export of Ferro-Manganese to the U.S.A.

3819. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has supplied Ferro-Manganese to the U.S.A. against barter deal under PL-480.

(b) if so, the total amount supplied so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 8 crores in supplying this Ferro-Manganese to U.S.A. against this barter deal; and

(d) what is the total amount of demurrage, wharfage paid in making this delivery of Ferro-Manganese to U.S.A.?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Indian Ferro-Manganese is being supplied to U.S.A. against Indo-US Agreement under Title III of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of U.S.A. as amended and not under PL 480.

(b) 82,877 tons approximately.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No demurrage has been paid so far in making delivery of Ferro-Manganese to U.S.A. against the barter deal. However, the total amount of wharfage paid uptill now aggregates to Rs. 64,959.

Fair Price Shops for Cloth in Delhi

3820. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees have been demanding opening of fair price shops for cloth in their colonies in Delhi for a long time; and

(b) if so, what steps have Government taken to meet this genuine demand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, under the voluntary scheme of price regulation for cotton textiles evolved by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation retail shops have been opened by several mills in various parts of the country including Delhi where cloth is available to the consumers at stamped prices.

नेहरू-लियाकत समझौता

३८२१. श्री बाजपेयी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेहरू-लियाकत समझौते के अनसार पाकिस्तान ने अल्पसंख्यकों के मामलों की देख-रेख के लिये जो कार्यालय खोला था, उसे बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने नेहरू-लियाकत समझौते की समाप्ति का सुझाव रखा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) पाकितस्तान स्थित हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यकों की हित-रक्षा क लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

प्रधान मत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां । पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इकतरफा तौर पर ढाका में अपना कार्यालय बन्द कर दिया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) १९५० का प्रधान मंत्रियों का करार लागू है और पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों को परेशान किये जाने और उन की अन्य कठिनाइयों के मामलों पर इस करार की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत राजनयिक सूत्रों के जरिये पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है ।

Land for Agricultural Workers

3822. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel on Land Reforms appointed by the Planning Commission recommended that every family of agricultural workers should be provided with homestead land measuring about one-fifth of an acre;

(b) if so, whether this has been approved by Government;

(c) whether any provision has been made in the Third Plan for making such homestead lands available to the agricultural workers;

(d) the number of families who are going to be provided with homestead lands in Orissa in the Third Plan period; and

(e) whether Central Government have received any reply from Orissa Government to this effect?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Attention in invited to paragraphs 7 and 10 of Chapter XXIII of the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) This information is not available.

(e) No.

Import and Export Policy in Jammu and Kashmir

3823. { Dr. K. B. Menon: / Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the import and export policies between the Jammu and Kashmir State Government and the rest of India; and

(b) if so, what are the differences?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The import and export policies apply equally to Jammu and Kashmir as to the rest of India. As a temporary measure, however, established importers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are, at present, being allowed a weightage of 50 per cent over their quota entitlements for permissible items.

Staff of Coffee Board

3824. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board had submitted any scheme for the revision of pay scales of the Class III and IV Staff of the Coffee Board;

(b) whether there is any proposal for a common gradation list for the marketing field and propaganda field staff;

(c) if so, whether the recommendation is based on the present fixation of pay or the period of service under the Board; and

(d) whether any staff quarters will be provided in big cities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Coffee Board has decided in principle that a Common Gradation List should be drawn up for the field staff of the Marketing and Propaganda Departments. The basis for determination of seniority in the proposed common gradation list has not yet been worked out.

(d) No.

Import Licence for Spring Parts of Press Buttons

3825. **Shri S. M Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations were received by him in respect of an import licence for spring parts of press buttons granted to M|s. Delhi Small Scale Industries Ltd. during the year 1960;

(b) if so, was any undertaking given by him in respect of that representation;

(c) if so, the nature of that undertaking;

(d) whether the undertaking has been fulfilled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations were received from Messrs. Globe Metal Industries, New Delhi, and Messrs. Bishamber Dass and Sons, New Delhi, requesting that the quantity imported by the National Small Industires Corporation for delivery to Delhi Small Scale Industries Ltd. should be equally distributed among the three factories in the field in Delhi as all of them received machinery from the National Small Industries Corporation and had also experienced initial difficulty in commencing production.

(b) and (c). A quantity of 8841 great gross spring parts was allotted to each of these two firms from out of the quantity imported. The Delhi Small Scale Industries Ltd. was requested to deliver these quantities to these two firms, who were asked to send to the National Small Industries Corporation a bank draft for Rs. 79,569 towards the value of these spring parts.

(d) and (e). Since the Delhi Small Scale Industries Ltd. had already utilised the entire quantity of the imported spring parts, it was decided that the quantity promised to these firms should be imported by the National Small Industries Corporation and supplied to them. The National Small Industries Corporation will place orders on the foreign suppliers, on receipt of the necessary deposit/ bank guarantee from the two firms concerned.

Import of Spring Parts of Press Buttons

3826. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm in Delhi was allowed to import a banned item i.e. spring parts of press buttons during the period October to March, 1960 through the National Small Scale Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the value and the quantity of the item permitted to be imported;

(c) the reasons for allowing them to import an exorbitant quantity;

(d) whether the permit was given on the basis of an inflated rated capacity of the machines installed by that firm; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). An import licence of a small value of Rs. 1 28 lakhs was granted to the National Small Industries Corporation for importing spring parts of press buttons for a Delhi firm during the half yearly period October 1959—March 1960, although generally the press

button manufacturers are not allowed to import spring parts of press buttons. However, this was done in order to facilitate an early start of production because of the fact that some of the machines which the Delhi firm had imported through the National Small Industries Corporation from West Germany were found defective and could not be commissioned straightaway. This import licence of the small value for importing spring parts of press buttons was an *ad hoc* licence. As soon as the machines started giving regular production, no further licences were issued for spring parts of press buttons.

The amount of import licence for spring parts of press buttons as mentioned above was later found to be somewhat in excess of the half yearly requirement of the Delhi firm on actual assessment of the fabricating capacity of the machines. The import of these spring parts of press buttons was canalised through the Corporation so that the party could not make any undue profits.

Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur

3827. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Inspectors under the then Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur inspected the establishments of MES Contractors M|s. Bunkeylay and Dunkelay at Gorakhpur, Kanpur and Jhansi recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officers found a number of irregularities during the course of their inspection;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these officers brought these irregularities to the notice of the then Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur;

(d) whether it is a fact that the then Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur, closed the cases without referring the matter to the Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi, for prosecution;

(e) whether the Labour Inspector (Central) Prosecution helped Shri Basu in closing down the cases; and

(f) what action Government propose to take in the matter against the then Labour Inspector (Central) and the Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). No establishment by the name of Bunkeylay and Dunkeylay was inspected by the Labour Inspector recently.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur

3828. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Basu, the then Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur got two teakwood almirahas from a merchant of Bareilly when he went to inspect a C.P.W.D. Contractor's establishment there;

(b) whether the payment of these almirahas was made through a cheque;

(c) whether it is a fact that this merchant who was a C.P.W.D. contractor did not encash the cheque;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the delivery of these almirahas was made at Kanpur by the peon; and

(e) whether Government propose to institute any enquiry in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). Two small plywood cabinets were purchased by Shri Basu on 10-1-1959 from a shop at Bareilly. He did not inspect any C.P.W.D. Establishments then.

(b) It is reported that payment was made in each.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the absence of Shri Basu from Kanpur, the cabinets were taken

delivery of by his domestic servant assisted by a peon.

(c) No.

House Rent of Jaipur House Stables, New Delhi

3829. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV employees of Government who were allotted Government accommodation in Jaipur House Stables, New Delhi, have been asked to pay increased rent with effect from 1st January, 1961;

(b) whether this increase is against the spirit of Government's announced decision to charge house rent at the rate of Rs. 7½ per cent of the basic pay from the employees whose pay does not exceed Rs. 150 p.m.;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this connection;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether it is a fact that the residents of Jaipur House Stables were not informed beforehand about the decision to increase the house rent;

(f) whether it is a fact that some of the occupants of the Stables, Jaipur House have surrendered their quarters consequent on the increase of rent to 300 per cent;

(g) whether it is also a fact that Government are still charging the house rent from those persons, although they have surrendered their quarters; and

(h) whether Government intend to conduct an enquiry into the matter so that the interests of Class IV employees who were allotted accommodation in Jaipur House Stables are protected?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (h). The standard rents under F. R.-45A and F.R.-45B of out-houses and stables attached to Jaipur House, New Delhi, were revised retrospectively on the basis of the increased amount of compensation payable to Rajasthan Government. Some additional rent was also demanded from the allottees on account of the expenditure incurred on certain additions and alterations. The matter was reconsidered on receipt of representations and it has now been decided that no separate additional rent on account of additions and alterations should be charged from the allottees. The standard rents will be revised by the Central Public Works Department on the basis of the expenditure incurred on the additions and alterations and the increase in the rate of compensation payable to Rajasthan Government. The rents so revised will be given effect to from the 1st February, 1960. In the case of allottees paying rent under F.R.-45A, the recovery will be limited to 10 per cent (7½ per cent in the case of officers drawing less than Rs. 150 p.m.) of their emoluments. Only three officers surrendered their accommodation after the increase in rent but they are not required to pay any rent after the date of vacation. Until the standard rents are refixed in accordance with the above-mentioned decision, the Directorate of Estates have been asked to continue to charge rent from the allottees at the same rates as were in force prior to 1st January 1961.

Discrimination against Indian Teachers in U.K.

3830. **Shri Assar:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have seen reports about the discriminatory treatment given by the U.K. Government in the matter of recruitment of Indian teachers;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the High Commissioner of India, London, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d). The Government of India will take appropriate action on receipt of the information from our High Commission in London.

Credit Guarantee to Small Scale Industries

3831. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 577 on the 10th August, 1961 and state whether the Credit Guarantee Scheme facilities are available to the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Credit Guarante Scheme has not yet been extended to the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.

Transfer of a Territory in Tripura to Pakistan

3832. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any alternate land has been given to those families who have been displaced due to the transfer of territory, namely Lakshmipur in Tripura to Pakistan in accordance with the Nehru-Noon Agreement;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of those affected families have with their own initiative reclaimed Khas plot of land in Tripura near Lakshmipur which is in Indian Union;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Tripura Government have served notices to them for vacating the land; and

(d) if so, the reasons for serving to them the eviction notice and for not giving them altenative land so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). Government of India is not aware of any displacement of population in the Lakshmipur area. The Tripura Administration has been requested to furnish the required information, which is awaited.

Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur

3833. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during April-June, 1959 the then Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India, Kanpur got his sister treated in the name of his wife;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the medical treatment was done by the doctor who was two stages below the authorised medical attendant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the medical bill was countersigned by the doctor who was not authorised to treat Grade I Officers of the Government of India;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Labour Commissioner did not raise any objection and passed the bill; and

(e) the reasons for this irregularity and whether Government propose to institute any enquiry in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Import of Michelin Brand Tyres

3834. { Shri Tangamani: / Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M|s Auto Supply Co., Delhi are the sole importers of Michelin brand tyres; and

(b) if not, the names of other importers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Michelin Tyres are not specifically classified as a separate item either in the Import Trade Control Schedule or the Indian Customs Tariff. Therefore, precise information is not available. However, it is understood that M|s Auto Supply Co., Delhi are the agents for Michelin tyres for northern India only and not for the entire country.

Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers

3835. **Shri Tangamani**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the newsprint quota allotted to the Express Group of newspapers during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): 9575.86 metric tonnes in 1960-61 and 12,242.72 metric tonnes in 1961-62 (for twelve months' requirements).

Radio Station in Uttarakhand (U.P.)

3836. **Shri J. B. S. Bist**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Radio Station in Uttarakhand border division of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to give an impetus to the cultural activities of the people in these border areas?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to put up a new Station in Uttarakhand. There are technical difficulties in the way of putting up a medium wave Station in the hill areas also. Efforts are, however, being made to see that programmes from Delhi and Lucknow are satisfactorily broadcast in this area. A transmitter is being put up near Rampur which will relay Lucknow programmes and which will cover this area.

Regarding cultural programmes from this area, the All India Radio production units visit these areas for recording folk songs and other cultural programmes.

Small Scale Industries

3837. **Shri J. B. S. Bist**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount of industrial loans proposed to be given to Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal during the Third Five Year Plan for the development of small scale industries in the hill areas of these States respectively?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The total amounts of loans proposed by the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh in the Third Plan period for the development of small scale industries and the amounts earmarked by them out of these provisions for hill areas are given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	Industrial loans proposed	Industrial loans earmarked for hill areas
Uttar Pradesh .	398·00	38·35
Punjab .	339·30	27·17
West Bengal .	126·00	5·00
Himachal Pradesh .	12·00	12·00

तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार

३८३८. **श्री ज० ब० सि० बिष्ट** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार की इस समय क्या स्थिति है और १९५४ की संधि के समय की स्थिति की तुलना में यह कैसी है ;

(ख) कितने भारतीय व्यापारी तिब्बत के साथ ऊन के व्यापार पर निर्भर थे ; और

(ग) उनकी सहायता के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू): (क) १९५४ के साल के मुकाबले में, जबकि भारत-चीन करार सम्पन्न हुआ था, भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार की वर्तमान स्थिति (१९६०) इस प्रकार है :

(मूल्य हजार रुपयों में)

वर्ष	भारत में आयात	भारत से निर्यात	कुल
१९५४	१,२३,६०	२,३२,६९	३,५६,२९
१९६०	३९,६१	१९,८७	५९,४८

(ख) तिब्बत के साथ ऊन के व्यापार पर निर्भर करने वाले भारत के व्यापारियों की ठीक संख्या मालूम नहीं है, फिर भी ऊन ही व्यापार का मुख्य आधार था । दूसरे शब्दों में, भारत के लगभग सभी व्यापारी मुख्यतया तिब्बती ऊन में ही रुचि रखते थे ।

(ग) भारत सरकार भारतीय व्यापारियों को सभी संभव सुविधाएं देती रही है ताकि वे तिब्बत के साथ अपने परम्परागत व्यापारिक सम्पर्क बनाए रख सकें । तिब्बत स्थित भारतीय मिशन भी हमारे व्यापारियों को यथासंभव सहायता देते हैं । इस बीच, गिरते हुए व्यापार और उस पर चीनी अधिकारियों के कठोर नियंत्रण को ध्यान में रखते हुए (और यह विशेषकर ऊन पर लागू होता है), संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों ने कई विकास योजनाएं शुरु की हैं जिनका उद्देश्य सीमांत क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास करना है ताकि उससे विशेषकर हमारे उन व्यापारियों की कठिनाइयां दूर करने में सहायता दी जा सके जो अपने जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए तिब्बत के साथ परम्परागत व्यापार पर निर्भर नहीं कर सकते ।

Survey of Yield Per Acre of Various Crops

3839. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey regarding the yield per acre of various crops was conducted by any Central Government agency;

(b) if so, what agency it was;

(c) how much time it took to complete this survey; and

(d) what procedure was adopted for conducting this survey?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Directorate of National sample Survey.

(c) This survey is part of the annual rounds carried on by the National Sample Survey and is completed during the crop year.

(d) The procedure is to select plots at random and to conduct crop cutting experiments there. The crops harvested from the samples are weighed to determine the yield per acre.

स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को क्वार्टर दिया जाना

३८४०. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी बस्तियों में स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को कितने क्वार्टर अब तक दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक बस्ती में इन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए उनकी सुविधा के अनुसार क्वार्टरों को नियत करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका विवरण क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) राजसम्पत्ति निदेशालय में नियतन (ऐलोटमेंट) के अभिलेख सरकारी कर्मचारियों की नौकरी के प्रकार के अनसार नहीं रखे जाते । इस जानकारी को एकत्रित करने के लिए अपेक्षित समय और श्रम इससे उपलब्ध होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गीता कालोनी

३८४१. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या **पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसख्यक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमुना पार गीता कालोनी आदि बहुत सी पुनर्वास की बस्तियों का जमीन का स्तर जमुना नदी के स्तर से नीचा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनमें बरसात के दिनों में पानी फैल जाता है ; और

(ख) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) जी नहीं । जमुना का सामान्य स्तर ६५६.०७ आर० ल० है जबकि इन बस्तियों का स्तर ६६४ से ६६८ आर० एल० के अन्तर्गत है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd. Calcutta.

3842. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Kesoram Cotton Mills, Limited, Calcutta has not handed over charge of the workers Provident Fund to the elected Board of Trustees;

(b) whether the Managing Agents of the said concern are Birla Bros;

(c) whether the Calcutta High Court has upheld the validity of the elections to the Trustees Board; and

(d) action proposed to be taken to make the management recognise the authority of the Trustees Board?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Arrangements are being made to comply with the requirements in the light of the decision given by the High Court.

Tea in Kangra Valley

3843. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made out a scheme for raising the yield per acre of tea in the Kangra Valley;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme; and

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A scheme of research for evolving improved scientific methods in tea culture suited to Kangra Valley has been drawn up by

the Punjab Government and is now under the consideration of the Tea Board.

Textile Mills

3844. Shri K. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills that are lying idle including the number that are not working to their full capacity;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the amount of loan given to different textile mills during the last two years for expansion of their capacity?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are now 17 mills remaining totally closed. With regard to the number of mills not working to their full capacity precise information is not available.

(b) The reasons for closure are mainly financial difficulties, uneconomic and inefficient working of units and dilapidated and unworkable condition of machinery.

(c) Financial assistance to the cotton textile mills by the Central Government is canalised through the agency of the National Industrial Development Corporation. The loans are intended for rehabilitation and modernisation and not for expansion of capacity of mills. As on 1st August, 1961, the Corporation had sanctioned long-term loans aggregating Rs. 14·22 crores.

Consultant Engineering Firms

3846. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up consultant engineering firms with foreign collaboration is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some proposals for setting up Consultant Engineering firms in India have been received, and they are all under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Quarters

3847. { Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: / Shri Ram Sevak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government that Government servants should be allotted quarters of the class to which they are entitled and that all officers pay rent in consonance with the salaries drawn by them so that there is no loss of rent to Government;

(b) if so, how many officers in the salary range of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1299 are in occupation of 'F' type or 'G' type quarters which are meant for Government servants in the pay range of Rs. 100 to 250 as on 20-8-1961;

(c) whether these officers are only paying the standard rent of quarters occupied by them which is much less than the rent of quarters of their appropriate class;

(d) whether Government will consider allotting such officers, who are occupying quarters four classes below their appropriate class, at least DII type quarters (regular or special) according to their preferences; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Normally Government servants are allotted accommodation of the class to which they are entitled, but they can also be allotted accommodation one class below their entitled class if they apply for the same or if the allotment is made on out-of-turn basis. The rent is recovered according to rules, *i.e.* at the rate of 10 per cent of their emolu-

ments (7½ per cent in cases of officers drawing less than Rs. 150 p.m.) or the standard rent of the accommodation, whichever is less.

(b) On the basis of the annual applications for accommodation received for the year 1959-60, there is no officer in the salary range of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1299 per mensem in occupation of 'F' or 'G' class quarter in Delhi/New Delhi. However there may be a few such cases, due to the fact that the priority date for the higher class of accommodation to which the officer became entitled at each successive stage was later than the priority date covered in that class.

(c) The rent for the existing quarters cannot be charged at a rate higher than the full standard rent (or pooled rent where the rents have been pooled) under F.R. 45-A.

(d) and (e). The allotment of a residence of a particular class is dependent upon the priority date of the officer concerned for that class of accommodation.

Assam State Transport

3648. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission suggested to convert the Assam State Transport into a Corporation; and

(b) if so, what is the reply of Assam Government to this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) No reply has so far been received from the State Government.

Drugs from Tea Waste

3849. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article published in the *Times of India*, Delhi on 20th August, 1961 under the caption "valuable drugs from tea waste"; and

(b) if so, whether Government are interested to take similar steps to instal plants in India to manufacture the valuable drugs like Aloe, Platiphilin etc., as has been manufactured at the Batumi plant in Georgia, from the worthless matter of tea waste produced from the thrown away cuttings of tea bushes and old leaves?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aloes and Platyphyllin are not obtained from tea waste. As is clearly mentioned in the article, these are obtained from different plants. Aloe is the dried juice of the leaves of various species of Aloes and platyphyllin is an alkaloid isolated from Senecio (Groundsel). As regards extraction of drugs from tea waste, the production of Caffein and Vitamin P have already been planned in the Phyto Chemical unit to be set up in Kerala with USSR assistance under the Government company called 'Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited."

Import of Capital Goods

3850. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the values of foreign exchange sanctioned for the import of capital goods (Plant and Machinery) during the current year for new units;

(b) the extent to which existing units have been made to work double and triple shifts to increase production;

(c) whether the overall position of increasing production by working double and triple shifts in the existing units has been considered; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 90.25 crores has been approved in principle for new units for the import of capital

goods (Plant and Machinery) during the period 1st January to 31st August, 1961.

(b) to (d). While considering the need for additional capacity in any industry, the capacity of the existing units is taken into account on double or multiple shift basis, as the case may be, taking into account the practical conditions relating to each industry. In this way, existing industrial units are indirectly made to work multiple shifts, thereby leading to saving of foreign exchange on plant and machinery that would otherwise be required for new units and, at the same time, achieving over-all increase in production, subject to availability of raw material.

Single Phase and Polyphase Electric Meters

3851. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the country's present demand for single phase house service electric meters and polyphase electric meters;

(b) what quantities of each of them have been imported and made in India during the last three years giving separate figures for each;

(c) how many and to what parties industrial licences have been issued so far for the manufacture of these two items indicating the licensed capacity of each;

(d) how many and which of these licensed factories have gone into production giving monthly output of each and the capacity of each to manufacture;

(e) whether any of these which have not gone into production have been granted permission for extension of production date; and

(f) the reasons for not going into production as proposed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The present demand for single phase house service electricity meters and polyphase electric meters has been estimated at one million Nos. and 115,000 Nos. respectively by the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries.

(b) The import figures of A.C. & D.C. Household Meters and Watt Hour and other integrating meters for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 are given below:—

IMPORTS

Year	A. C. & D. C. Household Meters		Watt Hour & other Integrating Meters*	
	(Quantity) (Nos.)	(Value) (Rs. lakhs)	(Quantity) (Nos.)	(Value) (Rs. (lakhs)
				(NES)
1958-59 .	209,672	59·94	11,695	8·89
1959-60 .	128,348	43·72	14,213	10·52
1960-61 .	171,082	55·98	8,058	7,82

*This includes Polyphase Meters.

The production figures of A.C. Single phase House Service Meters now being made in the country from the year 1958 to 1960 are given below:—

1958	1959	1960
348,238	375,431	480,432

Polyphase Meters are not yet manufactured in the country.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 82].

(d) Out of the 22 firms mentioned in the statement, five firms are in production for the last few years and one more firm has started production from February, 1961. The monthly output of the above firms together with their annual installed capacities is given below:—

Present annual installed capacity on single shift basis (Nos.)	444,000
Additional annual capacity licensed (Nos.) : . . .	581,000
Present average monthly output (Nos.) : . . .	54,392

(e) Some of the firms have been granted extension of time for the establishment of their factories. Necessary details are given in the statement.

(f) The reason for delay in the commencement of production is mostly due to delay in the import of plant and machinery and finalisation of the terms of foreign collaboration.

Internal Combustion Diesel Engines

3852. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines considered the price of Internal Combustion Diesel Engines;

(b) if so, what steps are taken to convert sellers market into buyers market;

(c) whether it is a fact that small manufacturers in Kolhapur and Ghaziabad are facing crisis since they are not in the list of manufacturers kept by the Council;

(d) what steps Government propose to take for protecting these small manufacturers;

(e) whether sub-Committee of the Council will be asked to study this problem; and

(f) what steps are proposed for standardising the wages of the employees of the units covered by the Council?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power-driven Pumps, Air Compressors, Industrial Fans and Blowers, at its meeting held on the 18th April, 1961, discussed the question of prices of diesel engines. Some members felt that the prices were high but the Council however, did not make any recommendation with regard to the reduction of prices of the diesel engines.

(b) The demand for high speed diesel engines is growing at a fast rate. There is only one firm which is presently licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of high speed diesel engines. Recently, a number of firms have been permitted to diversify their activities so as to manufacture high speed diesel engines also. The supplies of such diesel engines are expected to increase gradually.

(c) It has been reported that the firms engaged in the manufacture of diesel engines on a small scale basis at Kolhapur and Ghaziabad are finding it difficult to sell their products, since the consumers prefer the engines manufactured by other firms due to better quality and after-sales service. There is no list of manufacturers kept by the Development Council.

(d) and (e). The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has been requested to examine the crisis

faced by the small scale manufacturers at Kolhapur and Ghaziabad.

(f) No special steps are considered necessary for standardisation of wages of the employees in the industries within the scope of the Development Council.

Brassware Exporters

3853. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether exporters of brassware are granted import licences for import of copper and zinc;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the letter published in the *Economic Times* of the 23rd August, 1961 under the caption 'Brassware Exports', reporting the sale of these metals by the exporters in open blackmarket; and

(d) what measures are taken to see that these metals are not sold by non-manufacturing exporters?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import licences are granted to the extent of:—

(i) Twice the value of the copper and zinc used in the goods exported or 4/7th of the f.o.b. value of the goods exported whichever is lower, against export of Brass Utensils and other products, effected by only manufacturers of such products; and

(ii) Actual requirements of copper and zinc, polishing materials and tissue paper, subject to the maximum mentioned below, against export of Brass Artwares:

(i) Copper & Zinc together:

36½% (in the ratio of 60% copper & 40% zinc) where the product is an alloy of copper & zinc.

(ii) Tissue paper: 1%

(iii) Polishing materials: 2½%

(c) No such case has so far come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Only a registered exporter of Brass Artwares who either processes the plant and equipment himself to convert the metals into Brass Artwares or has made arrangements with the producers for supply of such goods to him is entitled to the import of copper and Zinc. The import licence is issued in favour of the exporter, but if the exporter is not a manufacturer himself, the licence is issued subject to the condition that the materials covered by the licence will be delivered to the manufacturers nominated by him. An exporter is also required to render accounts about the distribution of the imported raw materials to such manufacturers. The metals imported are also subject to the provisions of the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order, 1958.

Tea Gardens

3854. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the *Economic Times* dated the 20th August, 1961 regarding the financial crisis faced by a number of tea gardens in India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to help them out of the crisis?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) It has been reported in the *Economic Times* that a number of tea gardens in India are in urgent need of financial help for replacement and renovation of machinery besides replantation in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi. Government, however, do not have any other specific information in respect of the financial crisis faced by tea gardens.

(b) The following measures have, among other things, been specifically

taken with a view to affording financial assistance to tea gardens:—

(1) With a view to reducing the cost of production of common teas the Government of India sanctioned a scheme formulated by the Tea Board for subsidising the cost of transport of teas from Cachar and Tripura to Calcutta and subsidising the cost of fertilisers in these areas. The scheme has been under operation since October, 1959.

(2) Government had also approved a pilot scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs aiming at grant of loans to marginal gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi for repairs, replacement and renovation of tea machinery. The scheme is under operation now.

(3) With a view to reorganising and rehabilitating the tea industry in Kangra the Tea Board as early as 1957 agreed to render financial assistance for the formation of a Co-operative Tea Factory in Kangra. The Government of Punjab were requested to draw up a detailed Scheme for the purpose. The Scheme is still awaited.

(4) A Tea Machinery Hire-Purchase Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores providing for the supply of tea machinery and/or equipment to tea gardens on hire-purchase basis, with a maximum limit of Rs. 2 lakhs in respect of any one single tea garden or factory is under operation by the Tea Board.

(5) A scheme for the grant of loans by the Tea Board to tea gardens so as to enable them to carry out programmes of replantation during the Third Plan Period is under the consideration of Government.

Repatriation of Kashmiri Muslims from Tibet

3855. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Kashmiri Muslims repatriated from Tibet by the 31st August, 1961?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of Kashmiri Muslims repatriated from Tibet is 750.

Fall in Export of Engineering Goods

3856. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the export of engineering goods from India to the extent of 20 per cent of the target during the first five months of 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent further fall in exports and to restore the pre-fall position?

The Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Advance estimates for the export of engineering goods are made for a financial year and not a calendar year. Actual exports during 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 9.2 crores as against advance estimates of Rs. 8.5 crores. Exports during 'April-May' 1961, for which period only export statistics are available, are:

April, 1961	Rs. 98.01 lakhs
May, 1961	Rs. 82.36 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 180.37 lakhs

(Sources: Engineering Export Promotion Council).

These compare favourably with the exports during the corresponding period of last year:

April, 1960	Rs. 70.07 lakhs
May, 1960	Rs. 74.53 lakhs
TOTAL:	Rs. 144.60 lakhs

Though the figures for these two months show that exports are not proportionate to the estimates for the whole year, the period of two months is considered to be too short to indicate any trend in exports, particularly because sales of several items like fans, coolers, refrigerators, umbrellas etc. have a seasonal character.

(b) and (c). The export of Engineering goods is on the increase.

Quarters in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

3857. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) how many 'D' type quarters are declared as dangerous by the Central Public Works Department in the Gole Market Area, New Delhi, during the last two months;

(b) how many allottees of such quarters are given alternative accommodation so far; and

(c) what is the reason for not giving alternative accommodation to all such allottees?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Eleven such quarters were declared dangerous during the months of July and August, 1961.

(b) The allottees of these quarters have been offered alternative accommodation.

(c) Does not arise.

All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay

3858. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving financial assistance in the form of loan, grant or rebate to the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay;

(b) if so, what is the total assistance given to this concern up till now, separately for each year; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to see that the assistance given to this Society is properly utilised?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Year	Loans sanctioned	Grants sanctioned
	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	4,00,000	..
1956-57	11,73,000	..
1957-58	15,00,000	4,98,481
1958-59	20,00,000	20,642
1960-61	..	3,07,950

In addition the Society gets grants towards reimbursement of rebate paid to its customers at the rates sanctioned from time to time. The present rate is 5 nP. in the rupee on all genuine retail sales of handloom cloth exceeding **Rs. 2.**

(c) The accounts of the Society are audited by the Officers of the Government of Maharashtra as it has been registered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of Maharashtra. In addition, its account books are open to audit by the Deputy Director of Audit, Commerce, Steel and Mines, Bombay.

There are also representatives of the Handloom Board in the Board of Directors of the Society.

All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay

3859. Shri Mohan Swarup:. Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of total stock of handloom cloth worth Rs. 6,00,00,000 purchased upto the 31st March, 1961, the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay, has purchased handloom cloth worth Rs. 5.00,000 from outside the cooperative field;

(b) if so, whether Government have made enquiries as to why the assistance given by Government to this society has been utilised for the purpose other than for the development of the handloom industry in the cooperative field;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Staff of A.I.R. at Gauhati

3860. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 657 on the 28th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the staff members transferred to work in Gauhati found it difficult to work in Gauhati on account of language difficulties;

(b) if so, whether they have been re-transferred to their original place of work;

(c) whether those transferred to Gauhati were given quarters in Gauhati and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). All India Radio does not provide quarters to its employees except at High Power Transmitters and except to Chowkidars for certain buildings. Secondly, at several places accommodation is available either out of the pool for Central Government officials or through the State Government, or of private buildings. In view of the acute shortage of accommodation in Gauhati, AIR is constructing a few quarters there as a special case for its staff.

Two-Roomed Quarters for Class IV Staff of Central Government

3861. { Shri Ram Garib: / Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct two-roomed quarters and to convert the existing single-roomed tenements into two-roomed tenements for Class IV staff of Central Government; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A proposal to construct two-roomed quarters for Class IV staff is under consideration. The plans and estimate of cost involved are being prepared by the Central Public Works Department. There is, however, no proposal, at present, to convert the existing sigle-roomed houses into two-roomed ones.

Comprehensive Publication on Working of Labour Laws

3862. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive publication indicating the working of the labour laws, both in the public and private (Central and State sphere) undertakings; and

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the negative whether there is any proposal to bring out such a publication so that all India picture on the working of the Acts may be available?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No; there are annual reports separately on the working of several of the labour laws.

(b) No.

Delegation to East European Countries

3863. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation is proposed to be sent on a six weeks tour of East European countries shortly with a view to assessing the future marketing potentialities for tea, coffee, jute goods, textiles and engineering goods;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) which countries are included in the itinerary?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The proposal has been deferred for the present.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

3864. Shri K. N. Pande: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to construction of hospitals for the persons insured at Kanpur and Modinagar under Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that Modinagar being attached to District Hospital, Meerut, for treatment of serious cases of the insured persons, has not even an ambulance car to carry the patients, although the distance between Modinagar and Meerut is fourteen miles;

(c) if so, the arrangement made to treat serious cases of insured persons at Modinagar; and

(d) whether it is a fact that because of lack of proper arrangement for hospitalisation a great deal of discontentment is growing among the persons insured under the Scheme mentioned above in every part of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) *Kanpur*: (i) *General Hospital.*—Construction is nearing completion.

(ii) *T.B. Hospital.*—Plans and estimates are under preparation.

Modinagar.—Proceedings for ecquisition of site are in progress.

(b) to (d). The U.P. Government has already been permitted to provide an ambulance at Modinagar. At present arrangement exist for requisitioning of an ambulance from the Meerut Hospital and conveyance is also hired at the expense of the Scheme. Emergency cases are treated at the Civil Hospital, Gobindpuri and other cases are referred to the Civil Hospital, Meerut.

Some complaints have been received regarding provision of hospital care under the Scheme.

Tea Auction Market

3865. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an internal tea auction market is being developed for Assam tea;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Government do not have any information. It has however, been reported in the Press that the Assam Government are thinking in terms of appointing a Committee with a view to finding out ways and means for the development of an internal auction market for the tea industry in the State. It has further been reported that the auction market might be located near the inland port of Pandu near Gauhati. The report adds that according to the State Government, such a step will greatly benefit the tea industry in the state inasmuch as the industry will not only be able to reduce the cost of movement to Calcutta where an entry tax is required to be paid but also eliminate local taxes.

Production and Sale of Woollen Articles

3866. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 120 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the subsidy given on woollen articles by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission since 1954-55 to date annually and institution-wise in Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra States;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that subsidy has been drawn on bogus woollen articles without producing or selling these articles by certain Institutions;

(c) if so, the names of such institutions; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Indians in Burma

3867. Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian women who have become widows and who want to come back to India after disposing of all their properties in Burma are being prevented from doing so because of the recent restrictions imposed by Burmese Government on sending of money orders etc. from Burma to India by Indian citizens there; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government of India are taking to help these women?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). We have no knowledge of any Indian widow in Burma being prevented from returning to India because of restrictions on repatriation of assets. Remittance by money order from Burma to dependents in India is limited to Kyats 20 (equivalent to Rs. 20) per individual per month and has therefore hardly any relevance in the matter. All requests for repatriation of assets from Burma are dealt with by the Exchange Controller in that country and disposed of according to merits. Our Embassy assists in cases relating to contract officers and other Indians who appeal to it for help.

Rural Building Claims

3868. Shri R. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Indore, rejected the rural building claims by payment in cash for agricultural claims under Rule 54 of Displaced Persons Compensation Rules;

(b) the number of claimants who applied for building grant and site; and

(c) the number of such claimants whose claims for building grant and site have been rejected so far in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Separate statistics are not maintained. However, it is estimated that 300—400 rural building claims might have been rejected on account of payment in cash under Rule 54.

(b) 6.

(c) 2.

All India Radio

3869. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new scales under Second Pay Commission have been fixed and arrears paid to the staff in the A.I.R., Delhi;

(b) if not, which section has not yet been benefited;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has not been done in the news service division of the A.I.R.; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be done?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir, except in the case of persons who have not yet exercised their option between old and revised scales and a few others.

(b) No section, as such, of All India Radio, has been denied the benefit.

(c) No, Sir, except for a few posts.

(d) The question does not arise, except in the case of a few posts for which proposals are likely to be finalised shortly.

All India Radio

3870. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 500 staff artists of Delhi A.I.R. have not received benefit of allowance due to upgrading of Delhi as 'A' class city;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) whether facilities like P.T.O. house allotment etc. are not extended to them as in the case of other Government employees; and

(d) the decision taken regarding increased allowance to these staff artists?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a), (b) and (d). Staff artistes of AIR are not regular Government employees. They get a consolidated fee according to their terms of contract for production work for the various Stations. They, therefore, have not received at any time any allowance of any kind. The consolidated fee is fixed keeping in view all factors.

(c) The staff artistes have been made eligible for leave travel concession (P.T.O.) as admissible to regular Government servants and also for allotment of residential accommodation.

Employment Exchanges

3871. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish employment exchanges at the rate of one per district;

(b) if so, the number to be opened during the current year; and

(c) what is the present strength, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) 37.

(c) Name of State	No. of Employment Exchanges on 31-7-1961.
1. Andhra Pradesh.	21
2. Assam.	14
3. Bihar.	22
4. Gujarat.	16
5. Jammu and Kashmir.	2
6. Kerala.	9
7. Madhya Pradesh.	29
8. Madras.	14
9. Maharashtra.	26
10. Mysore.	19
11. Orissa.	13
12. Punjab.	25
13. Rajasthan.	18
14. Uttar Pradesh	53
15. West Bengal.	19
16. Delhi.	3
17. Himachal Pradesh.	4
18. Manipur.	1
19. Tripura.	1
20. Pondicherry.	1
Total.	312

Research Cell in Ministry of Labour and Employment

3872. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a separate research cell in the Ministry;

(b) if so, what are its functions;

(c) when will the cell be set up and what are the persons engaged in this function;

(d) will the findings of the research be made available to the House; and

(e) if so, at what periods?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) To conduct Fundamental Research on various aspects of labour problems.

(c), (d) and (e). The proposal is under consideration.

Affairs of M/s Richardson and Crudas, Bombay

3873. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Special Officer to help the Special Officer appointed by the Calcutta High Court to look into the affairs of M/s. Richardson & Crudas, Bombay;

(b) if so, whether a provisional list of equity shareholders has been prepared;

(c) what have been the holdings of Shri Mundhra and his associates in the company genuine as well as spurious; and

(d) what are the holdings of Life Insurance Corporation, both genuine and suprious?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A provisional register of equity shareholders has been prepared by the Special Officer appointed by the High Court Calcutta to manage the affairs of M/s. Richardson and Crudas, Bombay.

(c) and (d). The provisional register of equity shareholders contains only the genuine and undisputed holdings. No information is available on any shareholder's spurious holdings. The undisputed holdings as recorded in the provisional register, of the Life Insurance Corporation and Shri Mundhra and his associates are as below:—

Holder	No. of preference shares	No. of equity shares.
L.I.C. of India	19,030	1,12,750
Shri Haridas Mundhra and Associations.	1,810	15,925

Houses for Flood Sufferers in Poona

3874. { Shri G. K. Jedhe: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to construct houses for flood-sufferers in Poona immediately on co-operative basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any proposal of the same nature for the villagers who suffered by Panshet dam flood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). The provision of houses to flood sufferers in Poona and adjoining villages is primarily the concern of the Maharashtra Government who would, no doubt, employ such agencies (including cooperatives) for the purpose as would produce the most expeditious and satisfactory results.

It may be mentioned that the Housing Scheme of this Ministry (*viz.* the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the Village Housing Projects Scheme) which are administered through the respective State Governments, provide, *inter-alia*, for grant of financial assistance to co-operatives of eligible persons. It is open to the Maharashtra Government to utilise the funds allocated to them under the Housing Schemes of this Ministry, for construction of houses in the flood-affected areas in accordance with the provisions of the respective schemes.

12·45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACCIDENTS IN CERTAIN MINES

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Successive accidents in Burragarh, Kusunda Nayadih, Gus, Chinakuri and Ratibati mines.

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employmnt (Shri L. N. Mishra): It is a fairly long statement, and if you permit me, I will lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He may do so.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I lay a statement on the Table.

Statement

As Hon. Members are aware, accidents occurred in Burragarh, Kusunda Nayadih, Gua, Chinakuri and Ratibati mines during the months of June and July, 1961, involving a loss of 13 lives. Four of these accidents were due to the fall of roofs or sides and the fifth to the premature explosion of a cartridge. All of them were fully enquired into by the Mines Inspectorate. On 10th June, 1961, while supports were being withdrawn from a depillaring area in Burragarh Colliery, the roof collapsed and buried 4 timbermen. On the same day one of the two loaders engaged in loading coal in Kusunda Nayadih Colliery was struck fatally by a mass of coal which fell from the side of the working place. On 26th June, 1961, four persons were killed in Gua iron ore mine in the process of dislodging a stuck-up liquid oxygen cartridge. While a cog was being withdrawn on 13th July, 1961, masses of coal fell from roof and sides in Chinakuri Colliery dislodging the supports and killing 2 persons. In the Ratibati mine, the accident on 14th July, 1961 was due to an air blast caused by a roof fall in a depillaring area. No violations of rules or regulations were noticed and there was nothing to suggest that mining operations had not been carried out with due care and caution. All the accidents were, therefore, classified as cases of misadventure.

On an average there are about 4,000 accidents every year in mines. Of these, some 300 are fatal involving a loss of about 400 lives. While loss of life through accidents in mines is naturally a matter of deep concern, mining is a hazardous operation from which risks cannot be eliminated altogether. The best that can be done is to minimise such accidents and their severity. I venture to say that in recent years there has been steady reduction in the fatality rate mainly through improved safety legislation and its strict enforcement. The fatality rate per 1,000 persons employed in coal mines was 0·59 in 1960 as against 0·90 in 1951. The corresponding figures for all mines were 0·51 and 0.77. In this we have a record which compares very favourably with that of other industrially advanced countries.

Legislation by itself cannot ensure a high standard of safety in mines. A large number of accidents happen as a result of the unsafe acts of workers which must be attributed to lack of vocational training, of safety consciousness and of adequate and proper safety equipment. Fatigue and want of fitness of workers also contribute to accidents. Moreover, there are technical problems of dust, lighting and ventilation which must be solved adequately to render a mine safe.

As members are aware, a Conference on Safety in Mines was held in 1958-59 which considered at length safety problems and on its recommendations, several committees are now at work probing into the specific problems referred to them. Three such Committees have already sub-

mitted their reports and action is being taken on their recommendations. The reports of the remaining committees are awaited.

I have briefly referred to these facts to show how complex and varied mining problems are and what we are doing to solve them. All these efforts, including amendment of the legistion and strengthening of the enforcement agency, have been directed towards improving safety and reducing accidents.

I have got a note on safety in mines prepared for circulation among the hon. Members, so that they may know all aspects of the problem in their true perspective. If members desire to see the working of some mines, necessary arrangements can be made for the purpose.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): May I request one thing?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are more calling attention notices. Will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat? There are 12 more calling attention notices. Under Rule 197(3), not more than one calling attention notice could be admitted for the same day. But, today being the last day, the other calling attention notices are put down on the Order Paper. Statements in respect of them will be laid on the Table of the House by the Ministers concerned as is usual in such cases.

They will be available to all Members of the House.

REPORTED REDUCTAON OF EMOLUMONTS OF ICS OFFICERS

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor-General regarding reduction of the emoluments of I.C.S. Officers.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I lay a statement on the Table.

Statement

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has, in a communication to the Government, indicated his views on the scope and extent of the guarantee relating to remuneration embodied in Article 314 of the Constitution. In particular, he has referred to the remuneration to be allowed to the ex-Secretary of State officers in posts held by them which were created subsequent to 14th August, 1947. The views expressed by him and the interpretation which he seeks to give to the express provisions in the Constitution are now under detailed examination in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Law. It will take some time for the questions raised to be thoroughly examined and decisions to be taken by Government.

HOLD-UP OF A TRAIN AT FARRUKHABAD

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The holding up of the North-Eastern Railway Farrukhabad-Shikohabad Passenger train at Farrukhabad station on the 26th August, 1961.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

It was on the morning of 26th August, 1961, which was a day of festival on account of Raksha Ban-

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

dhan, that a large number of passengers arrived at Farrukhabad Railway station and they wanted to travel by the morning train leaving Farrukhabad for Shikohabad at 08-40 hrs. Many of these passengers were without proper tickets and they wanted to travel on the roof of the train. The Railway staff dissuaded them from doing so, but their attempts proved unsuccessful. The Railway authorities had, therefore, to seek the assistance of civil police, who arrived at 10-45 hrs. The passengers on the roof of the train were removed and the train started at 11-00 hrs. i.e. 2 hours and 20 minutes late. But it could not proceed due to frequent pulling of the alarm chain by the passengers. The crowd that had collected also clashed with the police using brick-bats, which resulted in injuries to the Railway Magistrate, the Kotwal Civil Police Farrukhabad, a constable and the Engine Driver. It was only at 14-05 hrs. that the train could finally start escorted by the Superintendent of Police, a Railway Magistrate, Railway Protection Force and the D.T.S. N/Eastern Railway Fatehgarh.

The constable reported to have received injuries due to pelting of stones, was admitted to the hospital, while the remaining injured staff were given first aid. The main damage caused to the Railway property was the removal of two Warner Signals by unruly passengers. About a hundred persons who were either without tickets or who were found throwing brick-bats were arrested.

Revision of Third Plan allotment to Orissa

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The proposal for revision of the Plan allotment to Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

The Government of India are aware that the Government of Orissa are engaged in the study of Orissa's Development Plan, which forms part of the Third Five Year Plan. An indication to this effect was given in the Address of the Governor of Orissa to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on August 21, 1961. The Planning Commission has received no proposals from the State Government for revising its Plan outlay or recasting the State Plan.

The representatives of the Orissa Government recently discussed with the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries concerned their tentative proposals for developing export of iron ore through the Paradip Port. It was suggested to them that in the first instance the State Government should arrange to prepare, in consultation with the Central Ministries concerned, detailed project reports for developing Paradip as an all-weather port and for mining the Laitari-Tomka iron ore deposits. It would also be necessary to undertake a fairly detailed study of the comparative economics of transport of iron ore by road and by rail. It was further explained that the resources at present available, including foreign exchange, had been already allocated for the Third Five Year Plan as approved by the Parliament.

New Political set-up in certain Union Territories

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The proposed introduction of new political set-up in the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

On the 25th August, 1961, in reply to Starred Question No. 961, I informed the House that the question of making changes in the existing set-up of Union territories was still under consideration. I fully appreciate the interest of the hon. Members in an early announcement of the decision of the Government of India regarding the changes to be introduced in these territories. The various aspects of the matter are under active consideration of the Government and I hope we shall be able to make an announcement in this regard during the next session of Parliament.

DOCK INSPECTION CERTIFICATES FOR HANDLOOM CLOTH

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The alleged failure of the Textile Commissioner's Office to issue Dock Inspection Certificates to handloom cloth worth Rs. 20 lakhs for export from Tuticorin.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

Under the existing procedure all art silk fabrics which are exported and for which import entitlement is claimed under the Export Promotion Scheme have to be compulsorily inspected prior to shipment. This has been provided with a view to check abuses.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry received a telegram dated 1st September, 1961 from the Handloom Textile Exporters Society, Komarapalayam, stating that handloom art-silk sarees worth about Rs. 20 lakhs intended for export to Ceylon under the Export Promotion Scheme were held up at the Tuticorin Port for want of Dock Inspection Certificate from Textile Commissioner. The textile Commissioner was contacted immediately in order to get a report on the case.

According to the Textile Commissioner, a consignment consisting of 370 cases of Handloom Art Silk cloth was presented for export at the Tuticorin Port. As certain complaints were received with regard to the quality of these goods, the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner at Madras and the Chief Inspecting Officer of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee arranged for a special inspection of the consignment. Two hundred and seven cases were permitted to be exported by the 4th September, 1961. The remaining cases are also expected to be released in a day or two. The Textile Commissioner's office has taken prompt action to inspect the goods and release them for export. The question of undue delay on the part of the Textile Commissioner's Office does not arise. The quality of the goods exported has to be ascertained by drawing suitable samples before export, but having regard to the circumstances of the present case, the completion of the necessary formalities took a little time.

EXPORT OF SCRAP

Shri M. B. Thakore: Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The appointment of a Committee on he export of scrap and the restrictions

[Shri M. B. Thakore]

imposed on the scrap export by the Government.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

Iron and steel crap is an essential raw material for the steel industry. There is difference in views beween the consumers of scrap within that country and the export trade regarding availability of scrap for exports. Government have appointed a committee on 29-4-1961 which will *inter-alia*

(a) ascertain the quantum of probable arisings of different grades of scrap in various regions in the next five years;

(b) study the use, current and prospective, of scrap within the country in the same period;

(c) study the existing system of distribution and suggest improvements that could be made to it;

(d) study the present system of price and control on scrap and the need for its continuance;

(e) examine the possibilities of export of different grades of scrap and the licensing policy that should be pursued; and

(f) examine the need for imports of scrap to meet the requirements of actual users.

The Committee, it is expected, will submit its report before the end of the year. While formulating the txport policy for the second half of 1961, the Iron & Steel Controller brought to the notice of the Government, that melting furnaces in the country are experiencing considerable diffculties in getting melting scrap. Therefore, it became necessary to prohibit export of heavy melting scrap, which had been allowed in the previous periods as an incentive, to the extent of 1 ton for every 5 tons of 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings exported. The incentive given to exporters of 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings, in the nature of 1 ton of No. 1 quality sheet cuttings, for every 10 tons of No. 2, 2a and 3 quality sheet cuttings exported had also to be halved. Certain representations were also received that stainless steel scrap, could be used within tht country. Consequently export of stainless steel scrap which was allowed freely, was also prohibited in the current licensing period.

It has always been Government's policy to allow export of only those categories |quantities of scrap, which cannot be used within the country and this policy has been continued in the second half year of 1961 also.

It is correct that in January the Scrap Traders were informed that in view of the decision to appoint a Committee on Scrap shortly it was intended to maintain the *status quo* in the export policy of scrap, but at that time it was anticipated that the Scrap Committee's rejort would be available at the end of September. The report has oeen delayed and may not now be available much before the end of the year. In view of this delay and the circumstances mentioned above, it became necessary and urgent in the interest of conservation of qualities of scrap which could be used in the country to make certain modifications in the Scrap Export Policy as explained above.

Award of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported change in the policy of the Government regarding the award of post-matric scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled castes.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I lay the statement on the Table.

Statement

The only change which has been introduced in the award of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students under the Government of India Scholarships Scheme, is the imposition of Means Test *i.e.*, whose parents'/ guardians' income exceeds Rs. 6,000 per annum will not get scholarships. In the course of time, economic backwardness should become the sole criterion for grant of educational assistance and not backwardness on the the basis of 'Caste'— It is for this reason as also on account of limitation of funds that the 'Means Test' has been introduced. It is estimated that the number of students amongst Scheduled Castes who have more means than the minimum limit prescribed may not be more than 1 per cent. The 'Means Test' for Scheduled Castes is, therefore, not going to make any material difference.

THREATENED STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE, CALCUTTA

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

It is understood that the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, has been served with a notice by its Employees' Association of its intention to strike if its demands are not conceded by the Association by the 11th September, 1961.

The Association is an autonomous institution receiving grants-in-aid from the Cenrtal Government and the West Bengal Government in the following proportion:—

(a) for recurring expenditure in the ratio of 6:1.

(b) for non-recurring expenditure in the ratio of 2:1.

The Central Government is not concerned directly with the demands of the employees of the Association, except to the extent that they may affect the amount of grants-in-aid given by the Central Government. The demand of the employees which affects the amount of grants-in-aid by the Central Government relates to the revision of their scales of pay. The question of revision of pay has been engaging the attention of the Association and was recently discussed between the Association and the Secretary of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at a meeting held at Calcutta on the 17th July 1961. The Council of the Association in a meeting held on the 20th July 1961 resolved to recommend to Government the adoption of Calcutta University scales. Complete proposals from the Association, in the light of the Council's resolution, when received, will be considered in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

DELAY IN AWARD BY NATIONAL TRIBUNAL (BANK DISPUTES)

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The delay on the part of the National Tribunal (Bank Disputes) in giving its award.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Sir, I lay a statement on the Table.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Statement

The demand of the employees of the banks were referred to National Tribunal in March, 1960. While the regular hearings were in progress, the bank employees Associations challenged the validity of section 34A of the Banking Companies Act. The Tribunal rejected the petition. Against this decision a section of the employees approached the Bombay High Court which upheld the decision of the National Tribunal. Subsequently, petitions were filed by the All India Bank Employees Association and the State Bank of India Staff Union before the Supreme Court requesting for a declaration that the said section was *ultra vires*. While admitting the petitions, the Supreme Court directed the National Tribunal not to give its award in the dispute till the petitions were disposed of. On 28th August, 1961, the Supreme Court also upheld the validity of the said section and dismissed the applications filed by the employees Associations.

The proceedings before the tribunal are in progress and it is expected that the hearing will be concluded before the end of the current month.

REPORTED SUICIDE BY A RESEARCH STUDENT OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported suicide by a research assistant of the Delhi University.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

It has been reported by the Delhi University authorities that Shri P. N. Gambheer, a Research Assistant under a C.S.I.R. Scheme, committed suicide on the evening of Saturday, the 2nd September, 1961 at 6 P.M., according to a note left by him on his table in the laboratory of the New Block of Zoology Department. Shri Gambheer's research was connected with the problem to detect the effect of Potassium Cyanide on different types of protozoa. Saturday and Sunday, the 2nd and 3rd September 1961 being holidays, the University was closed. The dead body was discovered on Monday, the 4th September, 1961 at 9-30 A.M. when the laboratory was opened by a Research Scholar, Kumari R. Vimla Devi working in the same laboratory and also by a sweeper of the Department who followed her to clean the room. Immediately the sweeper came running to the room of Dr. L. N. Johri, Acting Head of the Department of Zoology in the Old Block, Zoology Department to convey the message. On getting the news, Dr. Johri rang up the Health Centre of the University with a request to send the Doctor on Duty to examine Shri Gambheer. The Doctor arrived within a few minutes, examined Shri Gambheer and pronounced that he was dead long before and his body was stiff. Dr. Johri met the Registrar to explain the situation to him. Thereafter on the advice of the Registrar, Dr. Johri informed the Officer-in-charge, Roshanara Police Station and after a few minutes the Police arrived, visited the dead body and started their investigations. A note dated the 2nd September, 1961 written by Shri Gambheer was found on the table. It was worded 'Injected few grams of potassium cyanide to see reaction. In case death occurs the body may be cremated and the ashes immersed in the Jumna waters. Goodbye to research. Goodbye to all. I do not owe anything to anybody'. An envelope containing Rs. 84.02 nP. was also found on the table on which was written "this is for cremation".

Some torn pieces of paper were found on Shri Gambheer's table under the heap of some books and papers. Dr. Johri managed to assemble these

pieces as far as possible. This paper gives some effects of the poison on the body between 6.00 and 6-25 P.M. The Police had picked up these torn pieces from Shri Gambheer's waste paper basket in the laboratory and they were put on the table. The matter is under investigation and no report from the Police has been received so far.

NON-REINSTATEMENT OF SOME DISMISSED EMPLOYEES AND DELAY IN RESTORATION OF RECOGNITION OF EMPLOYEES' UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The non-reinstatement of over 300 dismissed employees and delay in restoring recognition of the employees' Federations and Unions that participated in July 1960 strike.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I lay a Statement on the Table.

Statement

According to the latest information available, orders of dismissal and removal passed against 170 employees and orders of discharge passed against 102 employees are now in force. Considering that departmental proceedings were initially instituted against about 46,000 employees, and 2,079 were dismissed or removed, and 2,137 discharged, the number against whom orders of dismissal, removal and discharge now stand is small. This shows that action has finally been taken very sparingly. The employees who took part in the strike were not only guilty of indiscipline but also of offences punishable under the law. It would in the circumstances be against the public interest to condone their conduct whole-sale. It is, however, open to the individuals affected to submit an appeal or memorial to the appropriate authority, which will consider each case on merits.

2. The question of restoration of recognition to unions and associations whose recognition was withdrawn following the strike is under the consideration of Government, and their decision will be announced shortly.

FLOODS IN ORISSA

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The situation arising out of the heavy floods in Orissa this week.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim): I lay the Statement on the Table.

Statement

The calling attention notice regarding the situation arising out of the floods in Orissa during this week was received in my Ministry at 8-30 P.M. last evening. Immediately my officers endeavoured to establish contact with the State Government officials on the telephone but were unable to obtain any useful information. At our instance, a special officer of the Orissa Government has been designated to supply information to us from time to time regarding the flood situation in the State. No information has so far been received by my Ministry from this officer.

The latest information with my Ministry relates to the 2nd of September when it was reported to us through a bulletin issued by the Orissa Government that the flood levels in the Baitarni and the Brahmini rivers were below danger points.

For the first time we came to know on the morning of the 7th September from papers and from the news

[Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim]

broadcast over the All India Radio that the two rivers Baitarni and Brahmini were in spate. My Ministry sent an immediate telegram to Orissa Government calling for details but so far no reply has been received. The officers of my Ministry are still endeavouring to contact the Orissa Government officers and as soon as further information regarding the latest situation is received, it will be passed on to me.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to make a statement. Kindly excuse me because in my calling attention notice, item No. 9 in the list today, you will find the question of the policy of Government regarding scholarships to Scheduled Caste students is raised. Thousands of Scheduled Caste students are refused scholarships; some of the college authorities were kind enough to pay the students scholarships in advance. But, now, when they see the Government policy, the college authorities have started demanding this money back from the students. Some of the boys are in difficulty. There is another obstacle put in the way of the smooth administration of the colleges. In that connection I just want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will immediately come to help of the students. Otherwise the students will have to leave the colleges. That is the difficulty. I am receiving not one but hundreds of representations and telegrams from the students and colleges.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given in the Statement to item No. 9.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It is a very important question, Sir.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House indicates the policy which the Government of India have adopted in the matter; and if there are any difficulties the hon. Member can certainly draw the attention of the State Government or my attention. All these difficulties cannot be solved on the floor of the House here.

Mr. Speaker: He has laid a statement.

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): Sir, I would like to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: No more statements today.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the hon. Minister say . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is not going to say. Merely out of deference to the hon. Member and on account of the importance of that matter, I admitted it as a Calling Attention Notice, and the hon. Minister has made a statement. If the hon. Member wants a discussion on this, I am not going to allow that now. I allowed him to put a question and called upon the hon. Minister to reply to it. He said that what can be stated on behalf of the Government has been stated in the statement laid on the Table. If there is anything more to be done, if any representation is to be made, the hon. Minister will be available and I would advise the hon. Member to see him, and get such other information as he wants, from the hon. Minister. If it is only for the purpose of raising it here so that it might be published elsewhere, I am not going to allow it. (*Interruption*). Order, order. I am giving any amount of latitude and indulgence. The hon. Member will take up this matter seriously with the hon. Minister. I will ask the hon. Minister to spend sometime over it and try to devise something to remove all hardships by all legitimate means.

Shri Braj Raj Singh has given notice of a motion under rule 377. I have treated it as a Calling Attention Notice. I got it at 10.55 today.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): My name is also there.

12.51 hrs.

MERGER OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Recent merger of some 8-9 Government educational institutions in the National Institute of Education.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister had only very short notice of it. Therefore, I would ask him to send his reply to the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I will send a copy to the hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh, because there is no more time now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: If the hon. Minister is prepared to make a statement on it now . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will send a copy to both the hon. Members—Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Jagdish Awasthi.

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPORT RISKS INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR 1960 AND REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited for the year 1960, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3216/61].

STATEMENT *re*: FLOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table a statement in regard to certain points raised during the debate on flood situation in the country held on the 28th and 30th August, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3217/61.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

1. First Statement, Fourteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 83.]
2. Supplementary Statement No. VII, Thirteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 84.]
3. Supplementary Statement No. VIII, Twelfth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 85.]
4. Supplementary Statement No. XII, Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 86.]
5. Supplementary Statement No. XVII, Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 87.]
6. Supplementary Statement No. XX, Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 88.]
7. Supplementary Statement No. XXV, Seventh Session, 1959.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

[*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 89.]

COFFEE (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1054, dated the 26th August, 1961, under sub-Section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3225/61.]

AMENDMENT TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.12|57|60 Transport published in Delhi Gazette, dated the 1st June, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3226|61.]

MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT RULES, 1961

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1085, dated the 30th August, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3227/61.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:

(i) Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3228/61.]

(ii) Annual Report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum Calcutta, for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3229/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BANKING COMPANIES ACT, 1949

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following schemes under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:

(i) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Rayalaseema Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Indian Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2034, dated the 25th August, 1961.

(ii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Pie-Money Bank (Private) Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2037, dated the 26th August, 1961.

(iii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Moolky Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2039, dated the 26th August, 1961.

(iv) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Tezpur Industrial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the United Bank of India Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2089, dated the 28th August, 1961.

(v) Scheme for the reconstruction of the G. Raghunathmull Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2092, dated the 28th August, 1961.

(vi) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Merchant Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Tanjore Permanent Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2098, dated the 29th August, 1961.

(vii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Cuttack Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the United Bank of India Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2100, dated the 29th August, 1961.

(viii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Satara Swadeshi Commercial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the United Western Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2108, dated the 1st September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3238/61.]

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the Twenty-first sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Fourteenth Session.

12.55 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th September, 1961 agreed without any amendment to the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1961.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at it sitting held on the 6th September, 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1961.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 7th September, 1961, passed the following motion:

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint a member to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Religious Trusts Bill, 1960 in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Harihar Patel from the membership of the Rajya Sabha and resolves that Shri Lokanath Misra be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Chaturvedi (Etah): I beg to present the Thirty-eight Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (P & T) 1959-60 and Audit Report, 1961.

STATEMENT *RE*: COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE OVER TEESTA

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The statement

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

is about a page and a half. Shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3239/61.]

12.56 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, while replying to the debate on the 17th and 18th Indian Labour Conference, on 2nd May, 1961, the hon. Labour Minister made the following statement:

> "I have just been told by my colleague who is looking after the Posts and Telegraphs that out of 17,700 cases, there are six remaining there; and they are being considered."

I immediately said, "62." I feel that this is based on some wrong information supplied to the hon. Labour Minister, when about 62 cases were pending in P. & T. alone. My information is that even today about 25 cases are pending in P. & T. and about 300 cases are pending throughout the country in Audit, Railways, and Defence including P. & T. I thing it is my duty to make the necessary correction so that an impression may not go in the country that only six cases are pending. I hope on the basis of my statement, the hon. Minister of Labour will kindly take immediate steps to implement the various assurances given on the floor of the House.

I may add that almost all the unions and the Federation have demanded the appointment of a tribunal to remove the difficulties. I am sure the Government will kindly appoint this Commission to go into all these cases.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to make a statement?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I shall lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri Nanda: Not long.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may read it.

Shri Nanda: In the course of my reply on the 2nd May, 1961 during the discussions on the conclusions of the 17th session of the Indian Labour Conference, I had stated that, according to the information given to me by colleague in charge of the Transport and Communications Ministry out of 17,700 cases connected with the July 1960 strike in the P.&T. Department, only six cases were pending consideration.

I have since ascertained the correct position. In July there were 15 cases in which original proceedings were in progress against P.&T. officials in connection with the strike. In addition, there were 38 cases of review, etc., pending. What the Minister of Transport and Communications had in mind when he spoke to me while I was addressing the House was the six cases of officials, which had been irrevocably decided by confirming the punishments inflicted upon them. Owing to some misapprehension, these six cases were stated as pending consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot go on allowing such things endlessly.

INCOME-TAX BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Legislative Business.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move*.

> "that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax, be taken into consideration:

"Clause 13

(1) That at page 23, line 24, *after* the words "this Act," the words 'any income thereof,' be *inserted*.

Clause 88

(2) That at page 73, *after* line 18, the following be *inserted*, namely:

'(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5), this section shall apply to donations given for the renovation or repair of any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or any other place which is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance.'

Clause 288

(3) That at page 177—

(i) *after* line 31, the following be inserted namely:

'(v) any person who has passed any accountancy examination recognised in this behalf by the Board; or

(vi) any person who has acquired such educational qualifications as the Board may prescribe for this purpose; or';

(ii) in line 32, *for* the brackets and letter '(v)' the brackets and letters '(vii)' be *substituted*."

The Income-tax Bill, as passed by this House, was taken up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha on 1-9-1961 and 4-9-1961. In the course of the discussion, several amendments were proposed by hon. Members there, but most of them were either withdrawn or not accepted by the House. However, the three amendments read out by me just now were approved by the Rajya Sabha which has recommended these amendments for the acceptance of this House.

The first amendment proposed to clause 13 is in the nature of a verbal correction. Without the words, "any income thereof" the insertion of which has been recommended by the Rajya Sabha, the object of the sentence would be missing. I do not know how this minor omission has missed our attention, but in a Bill of this magnitude, an isolated omission of this type is not an unusual thing.

The second amendment seeks to extend the benefit conferred by clause 88 in regard to donations to charitable institutions, to donations for renovation or repair of any temple, mosque, church, guardwara or any other place notified by the Central Government as of historic, archaelogical or artistic importance. The object underlying the amendment recommended is a laudable one, and I, therefore, commend it for the acceptance of the House.

13 hrs.

The third amendment to clause 288 has the effect of permitting persons other than lawyers and chartered accountants to enrol themselves as authorised representatives. Under the existing Act, there are three categories of professional representatives—Lawyers, Accountants and Income-tax Practitioners. The Law Commission recommended that the category of Income-tax Practitioners should be abolished for the future except as regards persons already in practice. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and Clause 288 was drafted accordingly. There have been several representations that the category of Income-tax Practitioners should be allowed to continue. These represen-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tations cited the recommendation of the Tyagi Committee in paragraph 8.127 that the restriction on the right to represent assessees to Chartered Accountants and Lawyers would cause undue hardship to the small income assessees and that the Income-tax Practitioners should, therefore, be allowed to continue. This matter was pressed in the other House and the amendment proposed in this behalf leaves the matter of prescribing the minimum qualifications to the Central Board of Revenue. In view of this safeguard, there is no harm in accepting the recommendation of the Rajya Sabha and I commend it for the acceptance of the House. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: The motion moved by the hon. Finance Minister is before the House.

I have to inform the House that the President has recommended under articles 117(1), 117(3) and 274(1) of the Constitution the moving in Lok Sabha of the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha to the Income-tax Bill, 1961. This is necessitated by clause 88.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): There is an amendment by me. Can I read it?

Mr. Speaker: No amendments are allowed now, unless they are amendments to the amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha. He has not given notice of his amendment.

Under the rules, once we send a Bill, particularly a Money Bill, it is not open to the other House to make any amendments. They can only make recommendations to this House. It is open to this House to accept those recommendations or not to accept those recommendations. There is no provision for further amendment here. If we accept the amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha, the Bill is deemed to be passed by both Houses in that form. If we do not accept them, we send a message and after a time, the Bill is deemed to have been passed without those amendments.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I seek a clarification about amendment No. (3)? It says:

> "any person who has passed any accountancy examination recognised in this behalf by the Board."

May I know whether those commerce graduates who are practising before income-tax tribunals on behalf of the small businessmen will be allowed to continue?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are already allowed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: They are neither Chartered Accountants nor Lawyers, but only commerce graduates who were allowed to practise. I want to know whether they will be allowed to continue.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): So far as amendment No. (2) is concerned, I want a clarification. It refers to the extension of benefits under clause 88 and it says:

> "....donations given for the renovation or repair of any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church...." etc.

I presume temples would include fire temples also.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes; it includes all temples.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax be taken into consideration:
>
> "Clause 13
>
> (1) That at page 23, line 24, *after* the words "this Act," the words 'any income thereof,' be *inserted*.

Clause 88

(2) That at page 73, *after* line 18, the following be *inserted*, namely:

'(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5), this section shall apply to donations given for the renovation or repair of any temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or any other place which is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance.'

Clause 288

(3) That at page 177,—

(i) *after* line 31, the following be *inserted*, namely:

'(v) any person who has passed any accountancy examination recognised in this behalf by the Board; or

(vi) any person who has acquired such educational qualifications as the Board may prescribe for this purpose: or';

(ii) in line 32, *for* the brackets and letter '(v)' the brackets and letters '(vii)' be *substituted*."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha be accepted."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha be accepted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Under the rules, the Bill is deemed to have been passed with these amendments. I need not make any further motion before the House. No further motion is called for.

I can only say that this is such a long Bill and there ought to be a certain interval between the passing of this Bill by this House and by the other House, so that any mistakes may be corrected. So far as the first amendment is concerned, this was by pure oversight. I could have corrected it and sent it to the other House, but by that time, the other House had taken up the Bill for consideration. Under these circumstances, care will be taken to see that some time elapses. Otherwise, some clerical and other mistakes also arise.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I pointed out even last time when the Bill was being discussed that there were some printing mistakes which had crept in in the draft. I saw the latest draft of the Bill and I still find that some printing mistakes are there. It was said at that time that the mistakes would be corrected in the final draft. I hope you will be pleased to direct that if such printing mistakes are there, they may be rectified.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may send a copy to the Secretariat. I can correct the printing errors before assent is obtained, but not thereafter. He may show them to the hon. Finance Minister and if both agree, I have no objection to carry out those corrections.

13·07 hrs.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the establishment of a corporation for the purpose of insurance of deposits and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know by what the Private Members' business will be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: As soon as this Bill is over, the House will discuss the situation about the European Common Market.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): What is the time allotted for that?

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours. Let us dispose of this Bill quickly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The private Members' business must be taken up at least by 3.30. I am only making a suggestion, because Dr. K. B. Menon has already moved his resolution and he has to continue his speech. He cannot walk. He must be told the exact time when the private Members' business will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: We will finish this Bill by 1.30. From 1.30 till 3.30 the House will discuss the situation regarding the E.C.M. At 3.30 we will start the Private Members' business.

Shri Tangamani: There are two half-hour discussions.

Mr. Speaker: They may go to the next session. What is the harm? The House was considering clause 6.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Yesterday the House was considering amendment No. 5 in List III. There was concensus of opinion that an amendment moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das seeking to add at the end of line 34, page 5—

> "otherwise becomes actively connected with a banking company; or" should be accepted.

Yesterday I had some hesitation in accepting it in the form as it was, because in clause 6(d), it is mentioned:

> "or otherwise actively connected with a banking company".

Here it is for the purpose of appointing a director. There the Government has discretion, and if a person is actively connected we can know it and we may or may not appoint him. But if we put it here in the same form as it has been given and it becomes part of the law, it will be very difficult to define what is "actively connected". Therefore, in that form it is not acceptable to us. I have here a different draft amending the form of the amendment, and in that form it is acceptable to us. I shall move that amendment. I beg to move:

Page 5, line 34,—

after "insured bank" *insert*—

> "or is, in the opinion of the Central Government, otherwise actively connected wtih such bank". (14)

After it becomes an insured bank it cannot be a banking company, it can only be an "insured bank". Therefore, if it is said: "in the opinion of the Central Government otherwise actively connected. . . ", then it will be possible to define. Suppose we appoint an expert on this Board and subsequently he takes up an honorary adviser's job in another bank, well, he would be said to be actively associated. There may be certain other occasions also. If you put it in the original form all such persons would have to be excluded. On the other hand, if it is said: "in the poinion of the Central Government" then it would be possible to take care of such things, and if it is acceptable to the House we have no objection in having it here.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So far as the draft is concerned, it is acceptable to us. But in clause 6(4) it is said:

> "If a director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1)—
>
> (a) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (3); "

The point raised was that if this particular amendment saying "in the

opinion of the Central Government actively connected with such bank" was put in Sub-clause (d) it will also come under sub-clause (3) or any one of the clauses (a) to (d).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I agree. I only pointed out the difference, that whereas the director, an officer or an employee of an insured bank is very well definable, the expression "actively connected", if put in the original form, is not definable, and therefore we want to say: "in the opinion of the Central Government".

Shri Prabhat Kar: Where is it going to be added?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am just substituting this for the amendment tabled by Shri Shree Narayan Das. This will be added at the end of Clause 6(4)(c).

Mr. Speaker: So I shall only put the amendment moved by the Deputy Minister, Amendment No. 14, and not amendment No. 5 of Shri Das. The question is:

Page 5, line 34,—

after "insured bank" *insert*—

"or is in the opinion of the Central Government, otherwise actively connected with such bank". (14)

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as maended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 to 9 were aded to the Bill.

Shri Naldrugkar (Osmanabad): I am not moving my amendments to clauses 10 and 12.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That clauses 10 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 10 to 15 were added to the Bill

Clause 16.—(*Liability of Corporation in respect of insured deposits*)

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government amendment to this.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 2,—

for "Board" *substitute*—

"Corporation". (9)

This is a consequential amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 10, line 2,—

for "Board" *substitute*—

"Corporation". (9)

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, lines 3 and 4,—

for "one thousand and five hundred rupees" *substitute* "three thousand rupees" (11)

Page 9, lines 8 and 9,—

for "one thousand and five hundred rupees" *substitute* "three thousand rupees" (12)

Sir, I do not want to say much after what I have said yesterday. I would have liked the Government to accept my amendments so that the limit would be raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000, because I thought Rs. 1,500 in today's conditions is very small. It is only 20 per cent of the total deposits, and it may not help very much in our objective as far as this Bill is concerned. But I am sorry I could not persuade the hon. Minister yesterday; I think perhaps he may be persuaded today. So I would request the Government to accept my amendments.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not accept them.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Sir, I rise to support the amendments moved by Shri Vasudevan Nair, with this request that so far as the banking industry is concerned it is today in a very stabilised position and therefore the risk of the corporation will be the least. I would put it this way, that because most of the banks which are functioning today are in such a solvent position the question of banks going into liquidation will be very little. In such circumstances there will be very little risk carried by this corporation if the amount is raised to Rs. 3,000, and considering the progress and potentiality of the banking industry in the Third Five Year Plan I think the risk will not be much and it will be better if we increase this amount from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000 which will further insure the small depositors to a greater extent and will inculcate in them more banking habits, which are lacking today, for the improvement of the banking industry as a whole. Therefore, I request the Minister to accept it.

Shri Naldurgkar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9,—

after line 20, *add*—

"Provided that an amount to be paid as 'difference' under sub-section 2 shall not exceed one thousand and five hundred rupees and in case the limit of insurance cover is raised under the proviso to sub-section (1) of this section the whole amount equivalent to the amount raised." (3)

Page 9,—

after line 30, *add*—

"Provided that the amount paid by the Banking Company as premium to the Corporation shall not be set off against the claim of the sum to which the depositor is entitled." (4)

Under proviso (2) of Clause 16 the Corporation has offered insurance coverage up to Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Speaker: Is there no provision here to enhance or increase the amount by the Government? Will it become statutory?

Shri Naldurgkar: Under clause 16(2) the Corporation will pay the difference between the original amount and the amount offered by any compromise etc. Supposing a person is entitled to his original amount amounting to Rs. 3,000 and under compromise he has agreed to Rs. 1,100 then whereas the difference is Rs. 1,900, according to this provision the Corporation will pay only Rs. 400 to make the total of Rs. 1,500. My amendment says that when the Corporation has offered insurance cover up to Rs. 1,500, the Corporation should take also the liability to make out the difference up to the extent of Rs. 1500. I hope that as far as the intention and the spirit of this law is concerned the hon. Minister will accept my amendment.

Again, under clause 16(3) there is a rather vague provision:

"For the purpose of this section, the amount of a depist shall be determined after deducting therefrom any ascertained sum of money which the insured bank may be legally entitled to claim by way of set off against the depositor in the same capacity and in the same right."

For this purpose, to clarify the matter, I have moved amendment No.4, which reads:

"Provided that the amount paid by the Banking Company as premium to the Corporation shall not be set off against the claim of the sum to which the depositor is entitled."

This will clarify the matter.

As far as my amendment No. 3 is concerned, it is in consonance with the spirit and intention of this Act. The Corporation should undertake the liability to pay the difference between the original amount and the amount that is credited to him under the compromise in clause 16(2). I hope the Government will accept these two amendments.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Regarding your query whether the Act provides for raising the limit, clause 16(4)(b) says:

> " 'specified amount' means one thousand and five hundred rupees, or, as the case may be the amount fixed by the Corporation under the third proviso to sub-section (1)."

The third proviso to sub-section (1) says that, with the approval of the Government, this amount can be raised. Therefore, there is provision for raising the amount. Yesterday I fully explained how this Rs. 1,500 was arrived at. It was a happy compromise between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000. We have arrived at this figure after consulting the banks. In future, if the Corporation does well, and it is sure to do well, this figure is bound to go up.

Shri Naldurgkar: This has nothing to do with the difference.

Mr. Speaker: This is another matter.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So, that has been taken care of, and we feel this is a reasonable figure, to begin with.

So far as the amendment of the hon. Member is concerned, it is not in consonance with the spirit of the Bill. There are two eventualities in which the amount has to be paid. Suppose a bank goes into liquidation. Then, Rs. 1,500 will be paid, and that is alright. In the case of a reconstruction of a bank, either amalgamation or moratorium, when the deposits are scaled down under the Act, if a person gets Rs. 700 as a result of the scaling down, the Corporation's liability will be for the balance of Rs. 800, The amendment of the hon. Member suggested that, over and above Rs. 800, the full amount of Rs. 1,500 should be paid. I think that is not the spirit of the Bill. The spirit of the Bill is, in case of liquidation or scaling down, the difference has to be paid. So, this amendment is not acceptable to us.

By another amendment he seeks to suggest that the premium given out of the bank's profit is not passed on to the depositors. Yesterday also this point was raised in the general discussion. The banks may do it by raising the incidental charges or other things so that they can pass it on to the depositors. Our intention is that they should not pass it on to the depositors. But even if they do it, it would be very difficult to find or locate it. But if it is a significant amount, certainly the Reserve Bank would be able to know it. But even if we incorporate it in the Bill, it will be by-passed, as it cannot be detected. So, it is not proper to put it in the Bill, and that is why I oppose this amedment as well.

Shri Naldurgkar: I do not press my amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is whether you should statutorily provide it or make it flexible. So long as there is a provision, if experience shows that it has to be raised, they can always raise it. I do not think the hon. Member is pressing it. Of course, I leave it to them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not press. I only wanted that we should make a substantial beginning.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 51 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.26 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the consideration of the motion to be moved by Shri Kasliwal on the European Common Market. We will take up Private Members' Business at 3.30.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Is there no extension of time for this debate?

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): We may take it up at 4 O'Clock.

Mr. Speaker: Let this go on till 3.30, when we can take up the Private Members' Business.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): There are two half-an-hour discussions.

Mr. Speaker: The will stand over. I will make an exception and allow them to be renewed next time, if they are very important. Normally, half-an-hour discussion must be raised within a week after the reply is given. If the subject-matter is of outstanding importance, let us take it up in the next session. We will carry on till 4 O'Clock.

Private Members' Resolutions will go on till 6.30 p.m.

Th mover will have 20 minutes and other hon. Members 15 minutes.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Is my name in your list, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I do not have any names with me. If he stands up when the time comes, I will give him an opportunity.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): I beg to move:

> "That the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, be taken into consideration."

I have raised this discussion over this question in order to point out primarily that as a result of the decision of the United Kingdom Government to join the European Common Market, there is a possibility of serious damage to our export trade. I do not propose to make any complaint against the UK Government for their decision to join the European Common Market, because it is a decision entirely in their own hands to take, and we have no business whatsoever to interfere with it. But the question would arise as to how far we have been vigilant in respect of our export trade, and at a later stage, when I examine the entire question of our export trade with regard to point No. 3 —it has been printed in the Bulletin

among the four points—I will have occasion to point out the lack of interest on the part of the Government in the development of our export trade, and I will also point out that our export trade never formed an integral part of our planning, that while the export trade of the world as a whole increased double-fold, our export trade remained completely stagnant and according to the figures which have been given in the Planning Commission's publication itself, whereas our export trade in the past constituted 2.1 per cent of the world export trade, now the figure has fallen to 1.1 per cent and in the last five years our export trade has shown only a progress of Rs. 5 crores per year. But I will come to that at a later stage. I am only pointing out that our exports have remained stagnant during the last ten years.

I do not propose to go into the reasons as to why the United Kingdom Government have decided to join the European Common Market, but many hon. Members probably might say that there are political reasons. There are some amendments to the effect that they propose to sort of strengthen the NATO and so on. I do not propose to go into all those things. But there are two important matters which are outstanding. One is that the United Kingdom Government has been constrained to join the European Common Market on account of the profit motive. I will give you the history of the last two years during which what happened in the case of the EEC. In the case of France, in the very first year the export trade of France increased by 25 per cent and in the second year by 45 per cent. In the case of West Germany, the export trade increased by 29 per cent. Similarly, there was an increase in the export trade of Italy. That is one of the reasons why the United Kingdom Government has decided to join the EEC.

Then here is another reason which probably impelled the United Kingdom Government to join this European Common Market. The Inner Six of the EEC virtually served a notice on the Outer Seven which included the United Kingdom Government that unless they decided to join the EEC, the tariffs which were at present existing at 15 to 25 per cent would be raised from 25 to 50 per cent. That, I believe, is the very reason why the United Kingdom Government has decided to join the Common Market.

I would not have at all gone into these questions about their reasons and motives for joining this Market but these are relevant because whenever in the last two years some questions were asked of the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry as to what Government were proposing to do, in view of these regional arrangements, with regard to the raising of tariffs and the violation of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, the answers that were given to us were that everything possible was being done, that all things were represented, so on and so forth. Nothing was divulged to us in this House. I wish the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry had taken this House into confidence and had told us what kind of representations were made and whether they knew about this fact or not. It was the sword of Damocles, so far as our export trade was concerned, hanging over our head for the last two years and yet nothing was told us about this matter.

I will refer you to the statement of the hon. Minister which was laid on the Table of the House a few days back. I am not concerned with the fact, as some papers have said, that it is a gloomy or a bright statement. I am only concerned with the factual matter of the statement. In paragraph 6 the hon. Minister has been pleased to say:—

> "In our trade with the United Kingdom, we have enjoyed three main advantages. Firstly, as members of the Commonwealth, we have throughout had duty-free

[Shri Kasliwal]

> entry for almost all our products. Secondly, as members of the sterling area, our exports have been free from quantitative restrictions in the U.K. market. Thirdly, a number of our products enjoy preferential tariffs....."

In the subsequent paragraph the statement has gone on to say that all these three advantages will be completely destroyed as a result of the United Kingdom joining the ECM. Further, the statement goes on to show that there will now be a reverse preference operating against us. While the hon. Minister has said that there is only one kind of a reverse preference operating against us, I am constrained to say that there will be a double perference operating against us. Nnt merely will the United Kingdom now enjoy preference so far as other European Common Market countries are concerned, but those countries will also enjoy equal preference in the United Kingdom. For example, I will only take the question of Dundee jute. I will examine that question later on. Today we are sending several crores of rupees worth of jute goods to these other countries, but if there is a tariff ranging from 15 to 25 per cent against our jute goods, the Dundee jute of the United Kingdom will certainly have a preference over our jute.

I will go into some of the items which would be affected, in fact as a result of this decision of the United Kingdom. I am quoting from a paper which is published by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry Fortnightly Review which says:

> "U.K. is our most important trading partner and our exports in 1960 to UK were of the order of Rs. 174 crores constituting about 26 per cent of our total exports."

It is these Rs. 174 crores worth of exports which today are in jeopardy. If I examine the other items in some detail, I will try to show to you that a large percentage of our total exports in tea, cotton piecegoods, hides and skins, oilcakes and tobacco go only to the United Kingdom. In respect of tea in 1960, 62.5 per cent of the exports were only to the United Kingdom . In respect of cotton piecegoods it was 23.3 per cent; in respect of hides and skins, it was 62.6 per cent; in respect of oilcakes it was 66.5 per cent; in the case of tobacco manufactures it was 69.6 per cent and so on and so forth. I do not propose to go into the details of other smaller exports, but I do not venture a guess and say how far our exports to the United Kingdom will suffer damage. That is not my object. It should be anybody's guess. But I am in a position to say that with this decision of the United Kingdom to join the ECM our exports to the extent of Rs. 174 crores are in serious jeopardy. I will go further and say that not merely Rs. 174 crores but probably many more crores of rupees would be in serious jeopardy as a result of this decision.

Having said this, I will now go to the second point. That is about securing of an agreement between the United Kingdom and India on special measures necessary to safeguard India's export trade. The hon. Minister himself had been good enough to say in his statement that he will very much like, when the United Kingdom joins the EEC, that tariffs may be lowered and that there should be no quantitative restrictions left any more. The hon. Minister has given us no indication as to what are the special measures that he proposes to take to safeguard our export trade. I wish he had indicated this at some time before the House.

Secondly, what are the compensatory concessions which he proposes to have from the United Kingdom Government and from other governments of the EEC? When I use the term 'compensatory concessions" I am not asking for any compensation as such.

13.38 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

It is a term of the GATT. Wherever there is preference given to any particular country, it is but fair that compensatory concessions are granted to the country from which concessions are sought. In that respect I am constrained to say that it is virtually a matter of preference which the United Kingdom Government is having from us. I hope when these talks fructify—I am told now that there is an observer going to the EEC Administration at Brussels; we are told all sorts of things—but when this question of agreement comes up, I hope the hon. Minister will say that all special measures are taken into consideration to safeguard our export trade and that the question of compensatory concessions will not be sidetracked.

Having said that I will go to the third and to the fourth points. They are about difficulties of foreign exchange in the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan and the urgent need to find other markets for our country. You will be pleased to see that on page 112 of the Third Five Year Plan it has been shown to us that our total foreign exchange requirments for the Third Five Year Plan would be of the tune of Rs. 5,750 crores. Out of this we expect that Rs. 3700 crores would be available from our exports and the rest would be available from foreign aid and so on. After the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, if the Government does not take reasonable steps to ensure the security of our export trade, it is my fear that we may find ourselves in difficulties position and instead of Rs. 3700 crores it may be Rs. 2700 crores. I may point out that in the last five years our export trade has completely slackened. Even this amount of Rs. 3700 crores is such that it is not at all, I might say, unreasonable to expect that we can, if proper efforts are made, reach the target.

In the Chapter on Development of Foreign Trade, it has been shown that while the total world export trade doubled itself, India's share in it declined from 2·1 per cent in 1950 to 1·1 per cent in 1960. On page 137 it has been said:

> "One of the main drawbacks in the past has been that the programme for exports has not been regarded as an integral part of the country's development effort under the Five Year Plans."

It is an extraordinary admission. But, I must congratulate the Government for being fearless enough to admit that mistake. It is a very clear mistake. I do not mind that. Self-criticism has come in. But self- criticism has come in a way in which the whole world is shown that we were not vigilant ourselves so far as export trade is concerned. I do not propose to go into it at great length except to point out that the Export Promotion Councils have not been working as well as they should have worked. So far as diversification of export trade is concerned, very little has been achieved in that respect. There was a time when the Government gave the slogan, produce or perish. Today, I ask the Minister to give a new slogan and that new slogan should be, export or perish. With these remarks, I move my motion.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, be taken into consideration."

There are two alternative motions to this, one by Shri Mohammed Imam and the other by Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-west): One is in my name also.

Mr. Chairman: And a third by Shri Indrajit Gupta and several others. I might mention that so far as Shri Braj Raj Singh's motion is concerned—all

[Mr. Chairman]

these have been circulated—part (a) regarding quitting the Commonwealth of Nations does not quite fall within the purview of this discussion. That is a political matter. Commonwealth relationship does not depend merely on trade relationship. The second part is quite in order. He is absent any way.

Motion Nos. 1 and 3 may be moved.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, is of the opinion that the Government of India shall ensure that the Government of U.K. while negotiating for its entry into European Common Market takes all steps necessary to maintain and increase the present export trade of India with Britain and other countries of E.C.M., by a substantial liberalisation of their tariff policy, by maintaining and extending the duty free entry, and continuing the preferential treatment, which the Commonwealth countries have now been enjoying."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, regrets that due to the Government's past policy of keeping our trade mainly dependent on the so-called Commonwealth preferences India is now faced with the threat of a serious setback to her exports.

This House further deplores the consolidation of the closed-market structure of the E.C.M. in violation of the recommendations of G.A.T.T. and as the economic counterpart of NATO, designed to intensify the exploitation of the under-developed countries constituting colonies and dependencies of the E.C.M. members.

This House urges upon the Government to take the following urgent steps in order to protect India's national interests and to achieve the export targets of the Third Five Year Plan:

(a) a thorough re-examination of our trade policy and energetic steps to diversify it;

(b) nationalisation of the export trade in such major export commodities as tea and jute goods through the State Trading Corporation.

(c) channelising of our export trade through Indian banks;

(d) elimination from all foreign collaboration agreements, present and future of any manner of restrictions placed on the export of Indian manufactures; and

(e) reorganisation of the work of the Export Promotion Council in the light of the above-mened requirements."

Mr. Chairman: The original motion and the substitute motions are before the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Madam Chairman, we must recognise the fact that the concept of common market has come to stay. We have to live in a world in which the common market will be spreading from one continent to another. We have this common market in Europe. Efforts are being made to organise similar common markets in Latin America, in Central America and the Africans are profoundly concerned about fostering a common market in Africa. The Euro-

pean Common market has shown that by pooling part of sovereignty, by creating economic institutions wherein a set of economic policies are harmonised, one is able to impart a new dynamism to economic life and economic life and economic growth. With this shining example before the world, it is inevitable that this idea of common market will prove to be contagious.

Secondly, so far as the U.K. is concerned, it needs to be realised that the U.K. may not have joined the common market so far, but it is already a part of the European free trade area. It had to organise a group of Seven for a variety of reasons. But, the fact remains that even if the U.K. had kept out of the European common market, access to the markets in the U.K. would have been available to the partners of the E.F.T.A. on free trade basis. There are significant differences between the Free Trad association and a common market. They are known. I shall not take your time by dialating on them. We must further remember that if the U.K. remains out of the European common market, will it be in a position to provide an adequate and expanding market for our goods. I have no doubt that if the U.K. joins the European common market, a certain amount of difficulties initially, perhaps even a considerable amount of difficulties, will be initially caused to our export trade. But, let us view this problem, not in a static context, but in an unfolding context. The U.K., outside the European common market, is likely to be caught in economic doldrums. The Government and the people of the U.K. were averse to the whole idea of European Common Market. They kept out of the European coal and steel community. If they have been compelled today to take cognisance of these developments, it is because pressure of events and hard facts of life are driving them in that direction. Those hard facts of life should be kept before us also. Because, as we know, if the U.K. remained out of the common market, its capacity to provide an expanding market for us may not be there.

Another consideration that I would like to bring to your attention is that so long as Europe is divided between the six and the Seven, there are bound to be sharp differences, sometimes acute tensions in Africa also. A number of countries of Africa are associated with the Six. There are other countries which are associated in one form or other with the Seven. Any one who has any familiarity with the economic and political problems of Africa knows it and let us recognise it straightaway that the basic malaise from which Africa suffers today is terrible balkanisation. As Africans put it, the balkan countries are very large compared to the States of Africa! It is a kind of aggravated balkanisation. This aggravated balkanisation can create a political and economic explosion. If these African countries are to be brought together in economic matters, if not in political matters. it is absolutely necessary that this conflict that exists between the Six and the Seven is resolved.

We have always thought of these problems, not purely in terms of our own interests—our interests are naturally important to us—but in terms of what is likely to happen to the world, and I would beg of the House not to forget the larger context in which we have been accustomed to mould our thoughts.

The present European Common Market or the European Community is perhaps the largest trading area in the world. Both in terms of its exports and in terms of its imports, it is the biggest single trading region in the world. It has also a remarkable rate of growth. The rate of growth between 1953 and 1959 in the E.E.C. was almost twice as high as in the E.F.T.A. In industry it was higher still. So, even if the United Kingdom was not joining this area, here is a might trading area bursting at its seams as it were with its growth and with its prosperity, and we have

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to discover ways and means of taking full advantage of this great and growing market in the world.

That the United Kingdom has decided to join makes this task more urgent, even imperative, and perhaps more difficult, but I think it is necessary. Even for those countries which joined it, it was not easy. For instance, when France joined the European Common Market, a structural change had to be brought about into the economy of France. It was not easy, I know. I know men like Mr. Monnet, who conceived this idea, and I have had the privilege of discussing with them very often, and I know the amount of resistance that there was to this idea, because the whole French economy was accustomed to function along certain lies. It was this jolt, this kind of a decisive impact that the Common Market made upon the semi-stagnant economies that released the dynamism from them.

There is a danger in our country also of not reacting to these accelerated changes in the world. I believe that however hard and however cruel we might find it to change, the price of survival in the world is to develop the capacity to change. These challenges shall have to be met by us in the coming years, and the sooner we begin to prepare ourselves for these challenges, the better it will be for us.

If the United Kingdom joins the European Common Market, and if it is infected by the dynmism of growth, that has characterised the European Common Market, the result will be that by 1966, that is, by the time our Third Plan completes its course, the gross national product of the United Kingdom may be larger by anything upto $10 billion. By joining the European Common Market, therefore, it is quite possible that United Kingdom's capacity to provide markets for us will grow in a marked manner.

Then, again, there will be tariffs, but I believe that the tariff rates will not be very high. It has been suggested by experts with whom one had had the opportunities of discussing that ultimately the tariff walls may be about 12 per cent; no one can prophesy what the height of the tariff walls will be, but looking at the way the European Common Market is evolving and developing these walls should not be difficult for us to cross. We should have in us the capacity to reduce our cost of production and to face such limited tariff barriers.

But there are other things to which I would like to invite the attention f the Finance Minister. I am happy that we are appointing an exceptionally able officer of ours, Mr. Lall, to be our Ambassador or our Economic Commissioner, who will be dealing with the problems of the European Common Market and work out our relations with the European Common Market. I have full confidence in his competence, in his ability and in his intelligence. May I, through the Finance Minister, invite his attention also to a few suggestions?

Now, it has been found that while the E.E.C., has been growing very fast, undoubtedly, its trade with the under-developed world has not been growing fast enough. Not only has it not been growing fast enough, but enough attention has not been paid to stabilisation of prices.

In 1959, for instance, the E.E.C. was bringing from outside the community at prices 8 per cent lower than in 1957, but its exports outside the community were at prices 12 per cent higher than in 1957. Imports from the less developed countries generally rose only by 4 per cent. Had these imports risen in line with the industrial output, the under-developed countries would have netted $2 billion more. If the rise had been in proportion to the intra-trade in the E.E.C., the under-developed countries would have netted $3 billion more.

It is absolutely necessary that we have to mobilise, and in this, all the

underdeveloped countries will be willing to side with us, and we have to see that the trade has to be made more and more liberal. Secondly as the intra-community trade grows, its trade with the under-developed world must also grow. Thirdly, this big trading area must help us to create, and must help us to foster stabilisation of prices, particularly in those agricultural commodities in which the under-developed countries are interested.

The next suggestion that I would like to make is this. Already, at the Inter-American Conference that was held some time back in Latin America, a suggestion was thrown out by competent persons, that the developed countries should be prepared to have what is now called one-way free trade. This idea has been taken up and has been supported by a number of eminent experts, including some of the high-ranking authorities in the United Nations Secretariat. Just as in our own country, certain lines of manufactures are reserved for particular sectors—for instance, we say that dhotis and saris of certain counts are more or less reserved for the handloom industry, and the organised industry will not move into them . . .

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): That has not been done.

Shri Asoka Mehta: . . . My hon. friend will have his opportunity and he can say what he likes—so, it is suggested that in those highly developed countries, either certain lines of manufactures are reserved for the underdeveloped coutries or at least a considerable opportunity for what is called one-way free trade or free trade in the reverse has to be provided. I appreciate that this will not come about tomorrow, but there is such a thing as powerful public opinion, a public opinion in which not only the under-developed countries but the far-sighted people among the developed countries are also interested. I hope and trust that this particular idea will be explored.

The third suggestion that I have to make is that we shall have to concentrate more on producing and exporting such industrial goods in which the capital intensity is somewhat limited and where we make up for the somewhat low component of capital by high dexterity of our labour. Agricultural exports for India are not going to be easy. I hope, and we are all very anxious, that we increase our agricultural production. Even if we increase our agricultural production, as we have planned, I do not know to what extent it will be possible for us to have surpluses which we can export at profitable prices.

It is true that we have in recent years tried to develop the export of minerals, and one of the satisfing developments of recent years has been the growth in the export of iron ore. But, here, may I sound a note of caution and a note of warning? In Africa, a good amount of new mineral resources is being discovered. Take Liberia alone. In Liberia, recently, geologists have been able to discover what are called mountains of iron ore. The iron content in these mountains of ore is 70 per cent, which is fabulously rich ore. In the next three or four years, perhaps in a shorter time, Liberia will be in a position to export up to 200 million tons of iron ore of this richness. Africa is an unexplored Continent. Any amount of natural wealth is there. These resources are being opened up, and because of the geographical situation and because of political and other reasons, it is possible that these resources may be tapped and may be utilised earlier than our own resources. Here again, we shall have to face competitive markets.

So while I am all for developing our mineral export trade, our future ultimately, industrial exports lies in developing industrial exports not of those kinds where the highly developed countries, inevitably, have an advantage and edge over us, which one might call the capital-intensive industrial goods; we have to think in terms of such industrial goods

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as cotton textiles—it is a good example—or many others. We shall have to think of industrial goods wherein we shall be able to substitute capital by the dexterity of our labour. If we are going to be conscious about the needs and requirements of our foreign trade, our economic planning and organisation of production here will have to be seriously reviewed and seriously reoriented. Nothing will be gained by gnashing our teeth against the emergence of this Common Market.

It is argued that it may create certain political difficulties. It is possible. It is also possible that it may help to relax tensions in the world, because the European Common Market will ultimately move towards some kind of political integration also, and here it is conceivable that a third giant might emerge and perhaps help to maintain peace in the world.

I would not like to be dogmatic, as some of my hon. friends on that side on these questions. It is their privilege to be dogmatic; it is our responsibility to be open-minded on these questions. Whatever it be, the fact remains that we cannot wish these developments out of existence. Rather than gnashing our teeth, rather than saying all kinds of harsh things about the developments that are taking place —saying these harsh things only hurt ourselves because it will prevent us from seeing light; as Bernard Shaw pointed, when you need light, if you indulge in heat, you only hurt yourself—I would beg of this House to discuss this question not in terms of heat but in terms of light. If we consider it in terms of light, there is no doubt that a large number of changes will have to be made by us. These changes have to be made. That are inevitable. The only thing is that we may have to do them in a shorter time than we had anticipated before.

But while we are doing that I think it is very important that the Finance Minister, when he goes to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference, as well as Shri Lal, when he takes up the onerous responsibility in which we all wish him success—and he carries with him our good wishes when goes there —should try to bring about changes in the thinking of the world on this whole problem of trade. Let us realise that it was the thinking, powerful, original thinking of a man like Monnet that brought into existence this Common Market. Everybody laughed at him at first. Was there any man in the world who thought that France and Germany could ever be brought together? Was there anyone who every thought economic sovereignty could ever be pooled together? Here was this wise man, a *gyan yogi*, who was prepared to believe that idea are powerful and ideas could ultimately change the shape of the world. I would like Shri Lal to go there and function in that manner utterly confident in the justice of our ideas, utterly confident in the effectiveness of our ideas. Let us not always think that in the world today it is only power that counts. Ideas are also powerful.

Therefore, when the Finance Minister and his officers and other authorities talk on this subject, let them work out an adequate policy, a policy whereby the coming together of these highly developing countries into this kind of a Common Market will, instead of harming the developing countries, help to accelerate the development of developing countries. The O.E.C.D. is also there. It also offers various opportunities. When the Finance Minister is there, perhaps he will take advantage of the visit to explore to what extent the O.E.C.D. also can be helpful.

The last point that I would like to make is that we must think in terms of having some kind of similar regional arrangements in our part of the world also. I know this question is riddled with difficulties. But I will request the Finance Minister to set up a Study Group to explore the possibilities, to find out what the difficul-

ties are. I know, as you know, that the Prime Minister of Burma and the late Prime Minister of Ceylon, whose policy the present Prime Minister in that country follows, have both been very anxious for this kind of economic co-operation and regional co-operation. It is India that has so far not shown enough interest. I think that this question also needs to be explored with an open mind and with a certain amount of urgency. We must realise that we are slowly, but inevitably moving towards a world in which we must think in terms of regional co-operation and not purely in terms of national development.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We are discussing a very important subject. It is good that we are doing it in the beginning of the Third Plan itself because we have been forced to face certain hard realities. But when I heard the speech of Shri Asoka Mehta, I was surprised to find that there has been a certain amount of praise over the formation of the Common Market, probably in the hope that it might help us, even against all the experiences we have had of the past three or four years, in the further development of our trade relations with them or the Common Market, as it is called.

I would not like to go into a description of the Common Market, since it is well-known in this country what the Common Market is and why it has been formed. As Shri Asoka Mehta said, we must take the world reality as it is, and in this world reality, we have found a fundamental change after the second world war; that was the collapse of imperialism on the one hand and the rise and strengthening of socialist countries on the other. It is this fundamental fact that has been responsible to a very great extent for the formation of the Common Market, as it is called. The Finance Minister will certainly not agree with me when I say that it is the economic arm of the military and political NATO. All the same, it is a reality and a fact. And today, because we have been all these years tied to the apron-strings of the Commonwealth, it looks as if we ourselves are being dragged into it as an associate member or indirect member.

But that apart, we must now see as to what exactly is the position so far as we are concerned. Our foreign exchange crisis is not new; it has been there for the past four years. Therefore, it is not that the foreign exchange crisis has suddenly come upon us because Britain is going to join the Common Market. It might worsen—certainly it will—but the major thing that should be remembered in our discussion on this question is the fact of the monopoly of the developed countries or imperialist countries over the trade of the developing countries. The developing countries cannot dictate terms; they are not dictating terms. We ask for equal trade relations. I am glad that the Finance Minister is talking in terms of equal trade relations. Good. But we should also see that all our efforts in that direction for the past three or four years or even earlier than three or four years have become much more impotent, because the foreign exchange crisis has grown more and more in these three or four years. We are not having equal trade relations but more and more unequal trade relations, especially with the most blatant of the imperialist Powers and groups, that is the Common Market. Therefore, the Common Market is not a factor which is something to be simply brushed aside. It is a very serious factor. Let us see our relations with the common market countries, especially their leader West Germany. In the early 'fifties we were exporting about Rs. 12.5 crores to West Germany, and importing probably near about Rs. 25 crores, but by 1960 our exports had developed only to Rs. 19.5 crores, while our imports had gone up to Rs. 140 crores. It ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 140 crores in the last three or four years.

An Hon. Member: It is not our fault.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is not, of course, our fault, as probably our friend here thinks, because we cannot export to the common market countries since we are not allowed to, due to various factors such as the restrictions of trade, restrictions of prices, tariffs, restriction on the quantity to be exported and so on and so forth. Shri Morarji Desai has explained that portion of it in his statement to a certain extent, and I hope my hon. friend on the left here would be able to see the fact that we have been curbed, actually not allowed to export. That has been their policy, that the export from their side should be more, and import from us less. That is the first policy of the imperialist powers today. Forcing us to pay more is their second policy, and to see that they do not pay more is their third policy, because we always pay more for the industrial goods and their prices increasing continuously, while we are being paid less for our primary goods, and the price of primary goods is continuously going down. These are facts which nobody can dispute, because they are there not only in the economic bulletins of the Warsaw Pact countries, but even in the UN economic reports themselves. Therefore, I do not want to go into that, but the question is what should be done. I am much more interested in that.

The facts are there. The sun of the British Empire began to set long ago, and is setting very fast, and with her entry into the common market, it will be the complete end of Britain and her supremacy. I sympathise with it, though I am glad at the same time that one part of imperialism is collapsing, because one imperialism must automatically devour the other when the chance comes. Today Western German imperlialism, having become strong within the last four or five years through various facts of life, is trying to devour one after the other of its own ilk, since it cannot devour the socialist countries.

Since we are tied up in the sterling bloc to Britain, we are going to find certain immediate difficulties. Our trade is not increasing. So, what should we do? Here I should say that the amendment that has been placed before the House by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others is a concrete suggestion for the Government of India for immediate implementation. When this was discussed in the Rajya Sabha, the Finance Minister came forward with certain reasons why all these things are unnecessary or some of them are wrong. I would like to go into that.

Take for example, the question of re-examining our trade policy and taking energetic steps to diversify it. The Finance Minister has said that we have been doing it already. Of course, force of circumstances has led us to a small extent to diversify our exports; all the same, our exports to Britain—which, due to imperial preferences, later called Commonwealth preferences, are now within the sterling bloc—continue to be very high. Where do we find diversification? In what way have we helped diversification of our export trade? There is one great market which has developed in those ten years, and that is the socialist market; there is another market which is developing, that of the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia. Diversification can be thought of in relation to these countries, not in terms of, I am sure, increasing our exports to West Germany or America by Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 crores, because the imperialist countries are not going to help you to diversify your trade.

This is not my opinion alone. It is said that there is a possibility of diversification and that we are not taking advantage of it. Here is the Eastern Economist of July 14. In an article on the new foreign exchange crisis, it says:

> "It would be foolish to deny that there exist at the present time many areas seemingly unknown to the authorities where foreign exchange is being lost by procedural or ideological prejudices which have no relation to the current severity of our foreign exchange difficulties."

That means, certain ideological differences also have been responsible for our not diversifying our trade. the article further goes on to say:

> "There seem to be a very significant number of schemes under negotiation both in the public and private sectors where a gap in the foreign exchange is sought to be covered by loan in west European or North American currencies, when they could conceivably be covered by rupees by using the facilities afforded of rupee payments by many countries of eastern Europe and by Yugoslavia."

Why do we not do that? Since we have been tied to a certain economic bloc, namely the Commonwealth bloc and through that to the west European economies or the common market countries and the American market, we do not think in terms of the new changes that have taken place in the world, and therefore our effort at diversification is not as vigilant, as quick and as strong as it should be in relation to the present circumstances. I do not want to read further from this article. So, that is the first thing that we should do. In diversifying our trade, the first and foremost thing which it is inevitable to remember is the presence of two important trade blocs—that of the common market and America on one side, and that of the socialist countries on the other. We do not join any bloc. I do not accept Shri Asoka Mehta's suggestion regarding the formation of some kind of Asian or African bloc. It is not necessary. Our point is that we must trade with all countries, with the countries that are prepared and ready to trade with us on equal terms, and help us in the development of our economy and in our industrialisation which alone can help diversify our export trade.

The second point mentioned in the amendment is nationalisation of the export trade in such major export commodities as tea and jute. I would like to remind the Finance Minister that today the export trade is not entirely in our hands. You cannot achieve your purpose of diversifying your export trade, or follow an independent trade policy, if the export trade is in the hands of foreign concerns. It is an impossible thing, and I tell you the reason why. Naturally, a company which is responsible for the exports of Britain and India would certainly formulate an over-all picture of its activities; and if there is, for example, a possibility of export from India to Africa through Britain, it will not export direct from here to Africa. We are appealing to the patriotism of our industrialists and traders, and asking them to tighten their belts and export more so that we may earn foreign exchange. Is not the same appeal being made by Mac Millan? If his appeal goes to the heads and ears of the British monopolists who are exporters both in India and Britain, I would like to know whether they would act in an anti-patriotic way by exporting to other countries from India direct to the detriment of exports from Britain. Certainly not. Therefore, Indianisation of ourt trade, especially the export trade, is the most important factor and so long as we refuse to do that, I would say this Government is not implementing the policy of export or die. "Export or die" is the slogan, but by pursuing this policy, we are not giving it the foremost place.

The third important point is the elimination from foreign collaboration agreements, present and future, of any manner of restrictions imposed on the export of Indian manufactures. The Finance Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that it was in the case of foreign collaboration agreements that might have been entered into about 4 or 5 years back there were restrictions on our exports but not in the present agreements.

Here I have before me the minutes of sittings of the Estimates Committee. A representative of the CIBA from Bombay was examined. He was the Chief Chemist. In his evidence he has stated that the pharmaceutical industry has tremendous scope for export

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but that whenever a manufacture was carried out with foreign collagoration there was invariably an undertaking that the Indian side would not export any of these things.

I can give a number of examples. I would like to give one more example, so that the Finance Minister may at least know what is happening in this country. I expected the Finance Minister to be truthful to tell the House that there are certain agreements of that type and that we will see that such agreements are abolished immediately and help foreign exchange earnings by exporting some of our goods. May I ask the Finance Minister whether it is a fact or not that in 1959, in an agreement with Ernault Batignolles—with H.M.T.—to produce 44 varieties of lathes, there was a stipulation that we shall export only to South East Asian countries and not to European countries? Therefore, our contention is that in every agreement with foreign collaboration, especially with private companies, there is a stipulation that we shall not export and be a kind of obstruction for their export trade. Otherwise, they will not come and establish their factory here. We cannot compete with them. Certainly, these are days of cut-throat competition. They are offering us foreign collaboration in such a way that we will not be able to export.

Finally, I would like to say that in the name of the latest export promotion, especially trying to join as an associate member or as an indirect member of the Common Market through the window or the back-door, let us not try to put a burden on our working classes.

There is already a slogan, 'let us try and cut the costs'. Yes, the costs of our exports must be cut. There are too many overheads, especially in foreign collaboration goods. We should cut our cost; but not at the expense of the working classes. Let not the working classes bear more burdens in the name of foreign exchange crisis. Let the country get rid of these foreign collaborations. We have to make India economically independent without being linked on to Britain or to somebody else. Let us not be tied to the apron strings of anybody else. Let us not come to agreements with each other as being tied up in a particular common market or Commonwealth.

Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is to see that the recommendations which have been put in the amendment or substitute motion be accepted and on the basis of this acceptance let us build up an independent Indian economic policy.

Shri A. C. Guha: Madam Chairman, this motion for the consideration of U.K.'s desire to enter the European Common Market should be considered not with any passion but from a purely economic and commercial point of view. It is no use abusing U.K. for any step that she may consider necessary to take to protect her interests. I would even agree that this Common Market is not a purely economic affair. There may also be a political buttress behind it. I think the whole scheme started with what might have been called the European Community of Coal and Steel or the Schleimer's Plan. Even now this Economic Common Market or rather its counterpart, the European Economic Council, EEC has got also, along with it, a European Parliament or Parliament of Europe and also a Council of Ministers.

So, it is quite apparent that it is not just an economic arrangement. It also envisages some future political development. That is all right and within the rights of those nations. And, perhaps, from one point of view also, it is a wholesome development. If we want that the world should not be divided between combating countries and States, if we want that there should be some greater collaboration and co-operation and union of States, then, we should not grudge

any development which may lead to the formation in a way, if not in the near future, at least in some distant future, of a sort of United States of Europe. I can envisage that it may lead to that unless there is any catastrophic world war.

On the eastern side of Europe there is already some sort of economic closed market and that also is backed with some political alliances or political arrangements. So, if, on the western side of Europe, a similar development takes place, we have nothing to blame them nor to be annoyed at it. But, at the same time, we should see how our own interests can be protected.

The statement laid by the Finance Minister on the Table of the House is a very dignified statement as I consider it. It is a matter for the U.K. to decide whether that arrangement will harm us financially or not—that is our concern, not of the U.K. The statement has made it clear that the proposed entry of the U.K. into the European Common Market, at least in the immediate future, is likely to harm us.

We have been enjoying certain privileges—almost duty free entry of quite a number of our products. More important than that was that there was no quantitative restriction. A few years ago there was some trouble in the U.K. about the un-restricted entry of Indian textiles which led also to some unemployment in the textile industry of the U.K. Even then, they negotiated with India to have a gentleman's agreement, a quantitative restriction to be imposed by India herself, the U.K. did not impose any such restriction on her own initiative. It was quite good for the U.K.

If, now the whole process is reversed, i.e., if a reverse preference is to operate as is mentioned in para 9 of the Finance Minister's statement, we should be careful and see how our interests can be protected. The main commodities of our export to U.K. are jute, tea, textiles and some agricultural products. As for tea, I think that is the biggest export commodity from India to the U.K. We may have to face the competition of East Africa which may enjoy a duty free market not only in the United Kingdom but in the whole of the European Common Market consisting of these seven countries. We should also realise that this European Common Market may expand further. Already I think Denmark has expressed her desire to follow Britain. I am almost sure that the other countries also will gradually fall in line. So, some of our export commodities will have to face competition not only in the United Kingdom but in all West European markets. Some of the territories attached to those States will also get the privileges of the European Common Market free trade conditions or preferential tariffs in the West European markets.

As regards tea, our present competitors are Ceylon and East Africa. Ceylon would stand more or less on the same level with India. But East Africa may get a preferential treatment. But yet, I feel that if we are somewhat energetic and alert, Indian tea can hold its market not only in the United Kingdom but also in other west European countries. There is the question of quality; there is the question of tradition of Indian tea being used so long in the European markets. All these things should help us. In jute, of course we used to enjoy a privileged position. Our only competitor is Pakistan which also may stand on the same level with us. So, I do not think in jute there will be much difficulty except a little from European jute manufacturers.

Our main difficulty or concern now is to build up our export trade. In fact, all the three speakers who preceded me have stressed this point. We have been suffering, or rather, our export trade has been suffering from some handicaps as regards competitive prices and a competitive export market. The main point should be to see that our export commodi-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

ties stand competition not only in price but also in quality. For the last decade, our export is stagnant rather relatively speaking it had gone down from 2:1 per cent to 1:1 per cent of the total world trade.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will finish in about four minutes. I was mentioning that at present our export trade is suffering from some handicaps. There should be more diversification. It is now just a narrow range. In spite of all these 10 years of planned development, we have not been able to diversify to any considerable extent the range of our export commodities. There should be some greater effort in this direction. Our *per capita* productivity is also less, and the cost is high. I do not know what the National Productivity Council is doing in that direction. The Government should see that the productivity of our labourers increases considerably and the cost of production becomes less. I agree with my predecessor that in our attempt to reduce the cost of production we should also pay attention to the high administrative or managerial cost in every office. All the industrial houses now maintain high-salaried officers. They practically do nothing except to keep in contact and sometimes to indulge in some corrupt practice and corrupting our administration also. It is most regrettable that even very high officers of the Government, immediately after retirement, join such offices and keep palatial houses in Delhi and thus lead to a high cost of living and cost of production.

There is also a sort of lack of energy or enterprise in our marketing processes. The Tea Board has not been able to make much progress in opening new markets. Rather the accusation against the Tea Board has been that publicity for Indian tea has not been properly done. The Tea Board should pay greater attention to these problems, and also other publicity organisations should be set up so that there may be an enterprising marketing organisation. The Export Promotion Council is quite good; but I do not know whether it has been able to actually to put some new enterprise into the export trade of our country.

Another point which I should like to place before the hon. Finance Minister is the lack of business integrity. It has also been hampering our export trade. Very often reports have come to the effect that the export commodities have not been according to the specifications or according to the samples supplied and that the quality has not been up to the standard. So, all these things should be considered and we should be prepared to have some common market in Asia also.

All this is leading to a sort of commercial pattern where the GATT is also going to be scuttled. There is the European Free Trade Association; there is the OEDC, the Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation, in which 20 nations including USA and Canada have been parties. All these things have come up, and these will lead to make the GATT arrangement something futile and useless. So, we should reconsider our whole economic policy and I think that some reconsideration of our political policy is also necessary. I do not know whether the policy of non-alignment at least for economic consideration can any longer be followed. We should see how we can develop our markets in Asian and African countries. We should also try to diversify our export commodities and enter competitive market by reducing prices in the European Common Market countries also. The entry of the United Kingdom into the ECM may give us greater energy and enterprise to push our market further. I hope that if we try in that line, we may be compensating the loss that

may be incurred by the entry of the United Kingdom into the ECM.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Madam, Chairman, I am glad that we are having a debate on the European Common Market. I wish that it had taken place earlier. Had Parliament been in session when the Minister of Aviation of the U.K. visited Delhi, it would have had an opportunity for arming Government with its views, thus helping it in formulating the statement—I shall not say, better—but at any rate indicating to the world at large that Parliament is fully behind the Finance Minister in the statement that he has made.

The statement that has been made by the Finance Minister is admirable both in content and in tone. The problems that face us as a result of the emergence of the common market of Europe cannot be by-passed. Whether we like it or not, the future is with continental economies, and the emergence of the European Common Market of Europe is one of the steps in this direction. No one can deny the stakes that we have in the matter of entry of the United Kingdom into the common market of Europe. I have done some research into the actual position of our trade and I think it would perhaps help the House to estimate the magnitude of the problem that is facing us.

We are importing 35 per cent of our imports from Western Europe including U.K. We are exporting about 40 per cent of our goods, to this area. We have a large interest in the outcome of U.K.'s entry into the common Market and the terms of which she proposes to enter into the Common Market. In the present circumstances, we cannot visualise what the terms will be. But we know that our stakes are great and we have already indicated our deep interest in the terms which the U.K. would be able to negotiate.

But, having made our standpoint clear, it would be unbecoming of us to do anything else except to be prepared for all possible eventualities. I want the House to realise that while undoubtedly this is a great challenge we ought to be prepared it and not content ourselves with giving expression to certain views which might give the impression to the outside world that we are in a state of panic. To suggest, for instance, that the pattern of our trade should be changed overnight is not realistic. To advocate, for instance, a changeover in trade overnight to the Afro-Asian countries is no solution; for, if we consider the facts as they are, we will find that today the Afro-Asian countries sell us raw materials and Western Europe gives us capital goods, which are aid-financed.

My hon. friend, Shri Nagi Reddy, pointed out that our balance of payments was most unfavourable with West Germany. I know that it has been unfavourable and while partly this is due to West Germany imposing high tariffs, let us realise that we have had to depend for aid and capital from the developed countries, notably West Germany and as such our balance of payments are bound to be unfavourable. It has been recommended by my friend that we ought to think of the pattern of trade being changed, so that the Eastern European countries might be our main customers. Before us the advantages of rupee credit and rupee payments are dangled. I only want to sound a note of caution. While it is true that from the point of view of our immediate difficulties, rupee payments offer a solution in the sense of imports not being a current drafts on our foreign exchange resources, we ought not to suffer from the delusion that we are getting something for nothing. Nor can we think that these rupee payments which are made may not work to our disadvantage.

I do not propose to go into this question today since the issues that merit consideration are different. I hope that Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing the whole scheme of rupee payments on some other occasion, so that we might have an opportunity of weighing the ad-

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

vantages and disadvantages of such rupee payments.

No one for a moment objects to diversified pattern of trade, a structure of trade, which is not dependent on any particular grouping of nations. We have emphasised to a certain extent this diversified structure of trade; probably in the future we have to emphasise it even more. But what is the position today? As it is, the terms which can be arranged for U.K.'s entry into the Common Market are not dependent on that country alone. They are dependent on others as well. This is the position which we face. We should now find out how best we can line with this situation.

There is one thing which has to be affirmed on this occasion. I hope Parliament will affirm it, because there is a danger of our overlooking it. To the extent that we suffer by the new groupings in Europe, the moral responsibility of those countries to compensate us is all the greater. This would be in conformity with the trend of modern thing. In a modern welfare state, if an individual derives a benefit and others suffer injury, there is a principle of compensation or reparation that comes into operation. Indeed the basis of all international institutions, indeed the basis of all leading financial institutions like the Monetary Fund, is that any country can better itself, but if in the process of improving its position, injury is caused to third parties, a duty is cast on institutions to compensate the parties injured. Why is there so much argument about multiple exchange practices leading to a 'beggar my neighbour policy'? Why are so many restrictions placed on the depreciation of currencies by the International Monetary Fund? If one investigates one will find that a peace-time reparation is as it were extracted from those who inflict injury while bettering their lot. I put it frankly to the Finance Minister and the Government that this principle should be stated more authoritatively and strongly in the future.

My hon. friend, the Finance Minister, in para 10, has given us a hint of thinking along these lines: I shall, with the permission of this House read out the relevant passage:

> "It is against this background of internationally accepted principles to which we subscribe that we have to review the matter. We would greatly regret the termination of the preferential arrangements between India and the U.K. which have led to an expansion of trade in both directions, specially as, through one device or another, new preferential arrangements seem to be growing in the world. But, we would acquiese in it if we are compensated by a substantial liberalisation of import policies in the Common Market as a whole, provided suitable transitional arrangements are made so that the benefits of preferential treatment disappear only in slow, gradual states."

I venture to suggest that good neighbourliness on the part of Western Europe dictates that we should be compensated for any loss that may be caused. I am certain that not only India, but other countries which may be similarly affected by the entry of U.K. into the common market will put forward this plea—a plea which because it is based on moral grounds does not lose its force and which will certainly make a powerful impact on the thinking of the statesmen of Western Europe and the world.

Let us make it clear that for the loss that may be caused, we must have aid calculated net in the sense of the loss that is sustained by us. I realise that the Finance Minister cannot commit himself today on the exact amount of loss that would be sustained by us. After all, negotiations are taking place in Brussels. But ultimately this principle deserves

to be accepted, the principle that we should be compensated for the loss that may be sustained. Let us hope that in future the thinking of the countries of Western Europe would change aid and trade. If it is decided to give aid for the loss that we may sustain, such aid should be united, so that we might be free to import any goods we like and thus industrial position.

The Finance Minister has pointed out that we must have a liberalisation of commercial policies and aid. I hope that in this liberalisation of policies will be included not only the reduction of tariffs, but also the removal of quota restrictions on imports, and aid would also be united.

No one denies that the challenge we are facing is serious. But I am not willing to accept a pessimistic view. Let us realise that this country also in more senses than one is a continental economy, even as Western Europe is a continental economy.

Undoubtedly, good-neighbourliness must lead the countries of western Europe to take into account the reactions, the views and the aspirations of a very large portion of mankind which inhibits our country. Government will, I feel, be on strong ground if this aspect of the matter is placed before the countries of Western Europe. Let due consideration be paid to the loss that may be caused by the entry of Britain into the common market.

No one is against the United Kingdom entering the common market of Europe. It would be improper on our part to exert any sort of undue influence on her. But when once a country enters a new economic orbit and injury is caused to old partners, there is an international duty cast on the countries of Europe to compensate those who are injured.

Madam, there are other issues that have been raised, such as the improvement in our exports, our having to pay greater attention to problems of export development. But these are issues which can be discussed with profit on a subsequent occaion. Hence, let me point out to my hon. friend who suggested that there ought to be nationalisation of enterprises, that while there might be admirable arguments in favour of nationalisation, of certain enterprises on this occasion, at any rate, the plea for nationalisation is totally irrelevant. Indeed, some of my hon. friends remind me of that admirable character Dick in who could never forget King Charles' head whenever any problem presented itself to him. Although this point of view that I have advanced is well known, it needs reiteration. Otherwise others in outside world are likely to have their attention revited on it.

I am thankful to the Speaker for having given us an opportunity of expressing our views on this matter, and I wish the Finance Minister godspeed in his mission to the Commoonwealth Finance Minister's Conference.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Madam Chairman, the serious repercussions which United Kingdom's joining the European Common Market may have on our export trade will be quite obvious if we analyse the pattern of our total export trade. I would, Madam, like to confine my observations to the implications of this move so far as the textile industry is concerned.

At present, cotton textiles and yarn from India, Pakistan and Hong Kong are allowed entry into the United Kingdom on a duty-free basis, while other countries have to pay an import duty of 7½ per cent for yarn and 17½ per cent for cloth. In 1960, the United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth countries amounted to 394 million square yards of which 231 million square yards were from India alone. In addition 9·2 million pounds of Indian cotton yarn

[Shri Somani]

were also imported into United Kingdom.

It is clear, therefore, that India is exporting a large measure of her textiles to United Kingdom under certain preferential arrangements, and unless some remedial measures will be incorporated, there is no doubt that our exports of textiles to United Kingdom may receive a very serious setback. I have no doubt that the Government of India are quite alive to the seriousness of the situation, and the fact that they are deputing one of their ablest officers to deal with this problem clearly indicates that they are fully seized of the magnitude of the task with which they are faced.

Indeed, Madam, it appears that even under the present preferential tariff arrangement with the United Kingdom, that country has been during the last few years importing more and more even from non-Commonwealth countries. The volume of exports from the non-Commonwealth countries to United Kingdom has been greatly increasing and that from the E.E.C. countries alone has expanded from 30 million square yards in 1958 to 77 million square yards in 1960. It appears, therefore, that while even under the present arrangements of preferential treatment of commonwealth countries the E.E.C. countries have been able to increase their exports year after year to United Kingdom, the impact of this preferential treatment being no longer applicable to the imports from Commonwealth countries it will naturally affect our export trade to a very substantial extent.

So far as India's textile exports to the United Kingdom are concerned, we have to take into account the nature of the competition which India may have to face from countries like Japan which at present have to bear a duty of 17½ per cent when their goods are sent to United Kingdom.

Now, Madam, I would like to submit that there are long-term and short-term solutions which our Government and the industry have to explore to meet this danger which has been posed before us by the proposal of the United Kingdom Government. So far as the long-term solutions are concerned, of course, the remedy lies in reducing our cost of manufacture and improving our qualities in a manner which will make our products competitive in the international trade.

I could not, in this connection, quite realise the meaning of the remarks, made by my hon. friend from the Communist Party, regarding the adverse effect that our programme of reducing the cost of manufacture may have on labour. There is absolutely no question of taking any measure which might adversely affect the labour. The whole problem can be solved only by a speedier process of modernisation and rationalisation, and it is well known that any process of modernisation and rationalisation eventually leads to much better amenities and emoluments for labour than is possible under the present conditions where the cost of manufacture due to worn-out plant and machinery is much higher. Therefore, if we have to tackle this problem of bringing about a substantial cut in our manufacturing expenses, there is no doubt that the solution lies in accelerating the pace of modernisation and rationalisation in our various industries, and I do hope and trust that a realistic view will be taken by our labour friends with a view to making this process successful so that our industries may be able to produce their goods at competitive rates.

Talking from the point of view of short-term remedies, I am told that already under the E.E.C. programme it is possible for certain countries to allow certain imports on a preferential basis. I am told that France and Belgium have got similar arrangements, and we should be able, under

proper negotiations, to ensure that United Kingdom is able to secure an arrangement under which it will be possible for the United Kingdom to reserve certain quotas of imports of goods like textiles....

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): France and Belgium buy it from their colonies.

Shri Somani: This is a very complicated problem, Madam, and I am not going into the details of this scheme. The whole question is that United Kingdom is anxious to do its utmost so that its trade with the Commonwealth countries is not disorganised precipitately, and I have no doubt that some working formula under which for the next few years it will be possible for United Kingdom to continue to import textiles or such other goods which the United Kingdom is now importing on a preferential basis. That arrangement should continue to exist for a transitional period until the Commonwealth countries are able to develop their trade with other areas and with United Kingdom under conditions which may be totally different. My submission to the hon. Finance Minister is in the case of negotiations which we may have both with the United Kingdom and the other countries of the European Economic Community, it should be our endeavour to ensure that our export targets are fixed in such a manner that we are able to have some sort of preferential treatment, not only in the United Kingdom but also in the other countries of Western Europe, so that we are not ousted out of the export market at a time when we are taking certain measures to consolidate our position in a manner whereby we will be in a position to be more competitive. My submission, therefore, is that the Government of India should take concrete measures, in the direction of ensuring some long-term measures to enable the various industries to reduce their cost of manufacture and, at the same time, also insist for proper safeguards so that in the coming years we will be able to export more and more. Here I may say that the case of the textile industry is very peculiar, inasmuch as almost 30 per cent of the textiles are at present exported to United Kingdom under a preferential arrangement, and no set back should be allowed in a manner which will affect our export trade adversely.

Shri Mohammed Imam: The substitute motion which I have moved reads as follows:

> "This House, having considered the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, is of the opinion that the Government of India shall ensure that the Government of U.K. while negotiating for its entry into Enropean Common Market takes all steps necessary to maintain and increase the present export trade of India with Britain and other countries of E.C.M., by a substantial liberalisation of their tariff policy, by maintaining and extending the duty-free entry, and continuing the preferential treatment, which the Commonwealth countries have now been enjoying."

As has been pointed out, this is a very complicated problem. The decision of the Government of United Kingdom to negotiate with the countries of the European Common Market has caused much concern not only to the Commonwealth countries but also to the British people themselves. There is a short cleavage of opinion in Britain whether the United Kingdom should join the European Common Market or not. The opposition comes specially from the agricultural classes because they apprehend that they stand to suffer. Among the Commonwealth countries too, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada have been bitterly opposing the joining of Britain into the European Common Market, and I think some African countries like Ghana and Nigeria are contemplating to form an African economic market of their own. It is but natural that India also

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

should show its concern, and it is very anxious to safeguard its interest. It is rather unfortunate that this move of the European Common Market and Britain's decision to enter the market has come on the eve of our Third Five Year Plan, because the success of the Third Year Plan depends upon the availability of foreign exchange, and the availability of foreign exchange depends on our capacity to export our goods to other countries and thus earn the much-needed foreign exchange. It would have been better and we would have appreciated and assessed the situation better, if all the terms of the Treaty of Rome were before us. We are not fully aware of the terms and conditions which regulate the conduct of the European Common Market and we cannot foretell on what conditions and on what terms Britain will enter the European Common Market, if it decides to do so. But the United Kingdom must remember one fact, that the economy of the Commonwealth countries are linked with the economy of the United Kingdom, these countries have helped the United Kingdom to build up its prosperity and it would be an act of breach of faith if it disregards the interests of the Commonwealth countries.

So far as India is concerned, our prime need is to see that our exports do not go down. On the other hand, we must take every possible care to see that our exports go up. It is unfortunate that, during all these years, when all attempts are made by the Government to step up our exports, we are still running an adverse balance of trade. Even during the current year, our exports amount only to Rs. 626 crores whereas our imports amount to as much as Rs. 868 crores, leaving an adverse balance of about Rs. 250 crores which have to be made up. If this adverse balance continues in the ensuing years, I cannot imagine what an impact it will have on our developing economy.

In the European Common Market, including Britain, our biggest export is to the United Kingdom. We are importing an equally big quantity from the United Kingdom. I will just give the figures for 1960. Whereas our imports from Great Britain is to the tune of Rs. 201 crores, our exports to Great Britain is only Rs. 175 crores, thus leaving a minus balance of Rs. 26 crores. The next biggest customer is West Germany. Where we are importing goods woth Rs. 112 crores from West Germany, our exports to that country amount only to Rs. 19 crores, leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 93 crores. Similarly, our imports from Itlay amount to Rs. 24 crores whereas our export amount to Rs. 8 crores only. We are importing from France goods worth Rs. 18 crores whereas our exports to that country amount to Rs. 8 crores. We are importing from Belgium goods worth Rs. 16 crores, while exporting goods worth only Rs. 5 crores. Thus, our export to these countries are very limited. My Communist friend pointed out that there must be diversification of trade, meaning thereby that we must trade with all countries.

I may point out to you that India has been trading not merely with these European countries or with the countries of the European Common Market, but it has been trading with and has been exporting to all other countries including Japan as also the the Communist countries, like Czechoslovakia, Russia, Rumania and every other country. So, in spite of the best efforts of India to step up its exports there is still a great adverse balance which has to be made up. Our exports to the United Kingdom have been very great on account of the special conditions and advantages that have been conceded. For example, there is duty-free market and there is no quantitative restriction. Again, there are some other preferential treatments which have been shown to all these countries.

Now our concern is only this. What will happen to these special conces-

sions or to this treatment that has been given to us if the United Kingdom joins the European Common Market? Will all these special concessions be abrogated? If these concessions are abrogated, I think our export trade is bound to go down as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Somani. He has given one example of how the export trade of textiles is bound to go down if all these advantages are taken away.

The public in the foreign countries is accustomed to a wide range of choice, both regarding quality and quantity. If we want to see that our exports go up, you must take care to see that goods compete in the foreign markets both regarding price and quality. The price may be lower but if the quality is not good, the goods will not be accepted. Or, the quality may be good but if the price is very high, we cannot step up our exports. So, it is quite necessary to see that our production in India stands competition in other markets because it is an open market. We cannot compete, we cannot step up our production if we fail to keep down the prices. There is much truth in what was urged by Shri Somani. Under these conditions, if these special advantages are taken away and are abrogated, I think India will stand to lose. It is bound to lose its export trade. Its export trade will suffer.

I submit that the United Kingdom should fight for us to see that these advantages which we have been enjoying from the beginning extend to other countries of the European Common Market also. The same preferential treatment that is being given to India and to other Commonwealth countries must be recognised by the other countries of the European Common Market. Otherwise, our interests will suffer. England's primary or first duty is to safeguard our interests.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I will take two minutes more.

I mentioned just now how agricultural countries, countries which depend on agricultural and farm produce will stand to lose. New Zealand, Australia etc. are bitterly opposing it because New Zealand was exporting all her cheese, butter, bacon and various other things to Great Britain Great Britain was consuming it and it was the biggest consumer. If there is a common tariff and the entry is governed by tariff, New Zealand stands to lose. Similarly, India's produce cannot face a tariff. It must be a market which will be duty-free so far as Commonwealth countries are concerned. I am sure that the United Kingdom Government will take all possible precautions to see that our interests do not suffer. But if it is found that the interests of the Commonwealth countries are bound to suffer as a result of Great Britain joining the European Common Market, I think, it must abstain from doing so.

Again, as has been pointed out, we must diversify our trade and must develop our trade relationship with other countries. I quite agree that conditions are favourable.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: It is such an important subject. It is a vast subject. It is unfortunate that sufficient time is not given.

The statement given by the hon. Finance Minister is quite enlightening. I think I must congratulate him because from his statement I can understand that the Government of India is going to take every possible precaution to see that India's interests do not suffer. There are conventions of GATT and other conventions. I hope the ultimate result will be to the good and advantage of India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Braj Raj Singh was not present when his motion was called. Part (a) is not in order; he may move it without (a). I can only give him ten minutes because the hon. Finance Minister needs half an hour and five minutes are required for the hon. Mover to give a reply. This has got to finish by 4 o'clock.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : आप कहें तो मैं पांच मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूं । सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market, resolves that India's foreign trade should be more and more diversified so as to shift the balance of trade from western European countries to Afro-Asian countries."

इस समस्या पर सदन में विचारों में काफी सहमति है, और जो अपना वक्तव्य वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में दिया उस की तफसील में किसी को कोई मतभेद हो तो हो लेकिन साधारण रूप से सभी सहमत हैं । जहां तक ब्रिटेन के योरोपियन कामन मार्केट में शामिल होने का सम्बन्ध है, हम कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते, यह सही है, पर इसी के साथ साथ यह भी सही है कि इस तरह के संगठन प्रतिक्रियावादी होते हैं । यदि एक ओर कहीं कोई अविकसित या अर्द्धविकसित क्षेत्र हो और दूसरी तरफ कोई विकसित क्षेत्र हो और उन में कोई इस तरह का संगठन हो तो कहा जा सकता है कि एक तरफ से कच्चा माल चला जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ से बना हुआ माल आ सकेगा और आपस में संगठन होगा तो किसी का शोषण नहीं होगा । लेकिन इस तरह का जो संगठन बना है जिस में ब्रिटेन शामिल होने को है, वह दुनिया के उन देशों को शोषण कर सकता है जो कि अर्द्धविकसित या अविकसित हैं जिन में हिन्दुस्तान और अफ्रीका के दूसरे देश भी शामिल हैं ।

रोम की जो सन्धि है उस के जो आर्टिकल्स हैं उन में साफ इस तरह की बात है कि जो उन के डिपेंडेंट मुल्क हैं, उन देशों से जोकि उन के ऊपर निर्भर होंगे, उन से उस के विशेष सम्बन्ध होंगे । इस के माने हैं कि वह उन का शोषण करना चाहता है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के हितों की, हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार के हितों की रक्षा की जानी चाहिये, उसी के साथ साथ हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिये कि ब्रिटेन से हमेशा के लिये सम्बन्ध रख कर हम इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये बिना किन्हीं ब्लाकों का ध्यान रखते हुए हिन्दुस्तान का विदेशी व्यापार सभी देशों के साथ अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने की तैयारी करनी चाहिये ।

यह सही है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादातर कच्चे माल का निर्यात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद हिन्दुस्तान बने हुए माल के निर्यात करने की स्थिति में होगा । उस वक्त मैं समझता हूं कि योरप के उन देशों के साथ, जिन्हें ई० ई० सी० या ई० सी० एम० के देश कहा जा सकता है, हिन्दुस्तान से माल के निर्यात होने का प्रश्न अधिक नहीं उठेगा । जब तक कच्चा माल जाता है तब तक ही यह सवाल उठेगा । इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस समस्या पर गम्भीर रूप से इस तरह सोचे कि पश्चिमी योरप के अलावा जो मुल्क ऐसे हैं जिन से हमें पक्का या बना हुआ माल बड़ी तादाद में मिल सकता है उन से उसे लिया जाय । जब तक इस तरह की स्थिति नहीं होती है तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि इस के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं हो सकता कि हम ब्रिटेन से यह सिफारिश करें, ब्रिटेन पर यह जोर डालें, कि हिन्दुस्तान को अभी तक जो सुविधायें ब्रिटेन को माल निर्यात करने के लिये मिलती रही हैं, वे उन को प्राप्त

रहें । यह स्पष्ट है कि इस सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है और मुल्क में बाहर जो विचार इस सम्बन्ध में प्रकट किये गये हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो माल ब्रिटेन जा रहा है और उन की जो सुविधायें भारत को मिली हुई हैं, अगर वे सुविधायें नहीं रहती हैं तो निश्चित रूप से हम उन मुल्कों से, जो हम से आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, जिन की अर्थव्यवस्था विकासशील है, मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे । खास तौर से जो कपड़े का सवाल है, जो चाय का सवाल है, जो जूट का सवाल है, यह इस तरह के सवाल हैं, जिन से हम काफी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करते हैं, और जिस पर हमारा विदेशी व्यापार भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में निर्भर करता है । इसलिये जहां तक हो सके वित्त मंत्री को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि जो सुविधायें हिन्दुस्तान को अब तक रही हैं वे रहें और इस के लिये मैं ने अपने संशोधन में एक बात रखने की कोशिश की थी । मुझे मालूम पड़ा कि यह संशोधन इस प्रस्ताव में नहीं आ सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान को कामनवैल्थ से अलग हो जाना चाहिये ।

कहा जा सकता है कि हम कुछ लोग हैं जो हमेशा एक ही तरह सोचते हैं, चाहे दिन हो या रात हमेशा हम यही कहेंगे कि हमें कामनवैल्थ में नहीं रहना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: I have ruled that portion out of order. That is a political question and not an economic question.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : मैं यह जानता हूं कि आप ने इसे आउट आफ आर्डर घोषित कर दिया है । जहां तक राजनीतिक प्रश्न का सवाल है, यदि हम इसे सारे यूरोपियन कामन मारकेट की व्यवस्था को देखें तो यह सब राजनीति से सम्बन्धित है, लेकिन मैं आप के आदेश को मानता हूं और इस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं करूंगा । लेकिन मैं एक बात मानता हूं कि अगर ब्रिटेन को यह मालूम होता कि हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा हमेशा के लिये उस का पिछलगुआ बनने वाला नहीं है तो शायद वह यूरोपियन कामन मारकेट में शामिल होने से पहले कुछ ज्यादा ध्यान इस बात पर देता । लेकिन चूंकि ब्रिटेन को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा पिछलगुआ है, चाहे वह विदेशनीति का मामला हो या कोई और मामला हो, इसलिये उस ने इस मामले पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार नहीं किया ।

यह यूरोपियन कामन मारकेट एक राजनीतिक प्रश्न है, इसमें आर्थिक कोई चीज नहीं है । यह तो पूर्वी यूरोप के प्रदेशों के साथ कम्पिटीशन करने के लिए एक प्रकार की गुटबन्दी है । लेकिन मैं इसमें इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता । इस समय तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान के हितों की रक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं ।

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान के हितों की रक्षा का प्रश्न है हमको प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान को ब्रिटिश मारकेट में इस समय जो सुविधाएं मिली हुई हैं उनको कायम रखा जाए भले ही ब्रिटेन कामन मारकेट में शामिल हो जाए ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तानको कुछ नए मार्गों का भी दर्शन करना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया का जो राजनीतिक मार्ग है उसी के अनुसार यह आर्थिक मार्ग भी होगा । वे देश जिनकी नीति हिन्दुस्तान की नीति से मेल खाती है और जो अविकसित या अर्धविकसित हैं, जिनमें एशिया के बहुत से देश आते हैं, और अफ्रीका के नवोदित राष्ट्र जो नई नई आजादी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उनको एकत्र हो कर अपने व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में भी समुचित नीति निर्धारित करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि भविष्य के लिए कुछ अच्छी नीति निर्धारित की जा सकेगी ।

[श्री ब्रज राज सिंह]

मुझे मालूम है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चलाने के लिए बाहर जा रहे हैं । मुझे आशा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के हितों की रक्षा करने में समर्थ होंगे ।

Shri Morarji Desai: Mr. Chairman, I thank all the hon. Members who took part in this discussion on the Common market and the United Kingdom's joining it and the repercussions on our trade, as a result. I must confess that I have not become very much wiser, as a result, to find out what more I have got to do just now and what effective steps I can take to resolve the difficulties which are known to all of us.

We are all commonly concerned about the difficulties that have arisen and are likely to be faced by us when the United Kingdom actually joins the Common market. We ought not to either get angry or consider this question from dislike of some countries or from only the advantages accruing to us. After all, it is not only we who are concerned for our prosperity. All the countries in the world are concerned for their prosperity. The Common market countries, the U.K. and such other countries are all developed countries and prosperous countries. Then, there are countries like ours which are under-developed countries and are not prosperous. We want to be prosperous and we face many difficulties in attaining prosperity. But, the countries which are already prosperous are also nervous as regards maintaining their prosperity. Therefore, they have also to be careful to look after themselves. If, in the process of looking after themselves, they form a common union, we have no right to say, I think, you have no business to arrange your affairs among yourselves. But, we have every right to say that, whereas you protect yourself, you should not do so at our cost. But, saying that is not implementing it.

After all, the United Kingdom did not want to join the Common market for sometime. But, it has become now a necessity for them to do so, as they consider it. It is not for us to say that they should not join it. I do not think that would be right. I do not believe that the U.K. would join the Common market if they were convinced that by not joining it, the Commonwealth would be strengthened and they also will remain prosperous and be strengthened. But, if they come to the conclusion that by not joining the Common market, they are going to harm themselves and also harm the Commonwealth, because it will not increase the total amount of trade in the Commonwealth that way, then, they have not much of a choice left. They are considering this problem from that point of view.

We have conveyed to the U.K. and also other countries of the Commonwealth have conveyed that we are very much disturbed by this new development and that in whatever the U.K. does, they must bear in mind our difficulties and try to solve them. We suggest to them what should be done. But, it does not lie in their hands to apply this solution. It will depend upon the acceptance of the solution by the Common market countries. It is a question of the skill applied by both sides and the interest of both sides where it lies.

I do not think it will very helpful if we try to go at them or find fault with them or tell them, "you must do this and if you do not do this, we will get angry and we shall tell you what we want to tell you." That does not help us. What will help us is a consideration of the whole situation and patient negotiations with all of them to increase our export trade. That, we are engaged in dong. We are taking all the steps necessary to see that we diversify our trade. Of course, my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh said that we should diversify our trade to Asio-African countries. I believe the word used by him is wrong. What he meant was, divert it

there probably. There is a lot of difference between diversifying and diverting. I do not think diverting does us any good. That does not increase the amount of trade. What is required is that we must have trade with all countries. By 'diversifying' we mean that we must export more and more items, and those items which will bring us more and more benefit and which will also give us a lasting trade.

15.30½ hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It means more markets for us.

Shri Morarji Desai: It means more and more markets; it means more and more countries; otherwise, how can there be more and more markets? There is only one market in one country. Therefore, there must be more countries. In more countries, we must have markets, and that is what we are trying to do. In that process, it is no use saying that because we are tied down to the Commonwealth, therefore, we are suffering.

The preferences that we are enjoying today in the Commonwealth are more in our favour than in favour of England, for the last many years, in fact, even before Independence. Therefore, we are not tied to them. We are there voluntarily for mutual benefit. There are several advantages in it. Therefore, we are there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It means that they pay less for our goods.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is no use my trying to enter into an argument with a prejudiced mind. It is decided by my hon. frined in his mind that this connection is no good, and it must be cut off. With that mind, it is impossible to convince him, and I am not going to dilate on it. But it is to our advantage, and if my hon. friend wants to see it, I am prepared to give him the figures, and he will see it. I have no doubt about it. There are far more preferences enjoyed by us than by them. There was a time when they enjoyed more and we less, but the whole thing has turned, and now it is different.

But preferences also are not a thing which must be permanently carried on. That is what we also feel, because it is wrong assumption on which prosperity can be based. But when once preferences are enjoyed, it is difficult to give them up, because they cause you harm immediately before you are adjusted to it, and that is the position which we have got to face today, and we are trying to face it as best as we can. I have no doubt that we shall be able to face it and find out solutions which ultimately will benefit us.

It is not also a matter which can be taken for granted that the United Kingdom's joining the Common Market will harm us under all circumstances. It is possible that if some arrangements are made, it might increase our trade also. If they are not made, they will harm us also much more. Both these things are true. But what should be done and what should not be done is difficult to specify at a stage when delicate negotiations are going on; and at this stage to evaluate various things and to give up all negotiations in such a manner that they will be handicapped from the very beginning would not be wisdom or prudence. It was therefore that my hon. friend who moved the motion complained that I had not given more information to him to consider. This was the reason why that was not done; in fact, it cannot be done; it would not even be wise to have done it. I do not think that my hon. friend also expects that that should be done. And, yet, of course, debating points are made, and they should be made. I have no quarrel with that. But I cannot get into debating points. That is my difficulty.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The hon. Minister always does it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do it in reply. I do not create any debating points. They are only left to my hon. friends opposite. If I did not reply then they will think that I have swallowed them. Therefore, they must know where they are, and I must put them in their places. Otherwise, where would I be? But, then, it should not be said that I have created the points. I have created no points.

Therefore, I would say that this is a matter where our purpose is common. If our methods are common, then we would be strengthened much more. But if that is not so, then whatever common wisdom we can pool we shall utilise, and we shall try to see that we strengthen ourselves as much as we can.

The question of exports is a very vital question with us, not only now for our development but for all time to come. We have got to reach a stage where our exports are larger than our imports. But, today, our exports are not larger than our imports, because we import capital goods and raw materials for our industries, and component parts, which are very vital for our development, and they go on increasing for some time. But the exports do not correspondingly increase.

I do not think that it would be a correct criticism to make that no attempts are made to increase the exports. We are struggling to increase the exports. It is not an easy affair in a competitive world especially when we have not reached the strength to compete with those who have attained the strength earlier than we, but we hope to do that in the shortest time possible, and that is what we have embarked upon.

Nobody is going to buy from us for the pleasure of buying from us or to oblige us. It is also true that aid cannot take the place of trade. That is what we have told them. This is recognised also by the developing countries, and that is a fortunate sign for the world today. There was a time when the developing countries developed at the cost of others. Today, they are realising that that is not a right position for the world. And, fortunately, this is recognised all around. But recognition is one thing, and giving up one's interest to benefit somebody else's is another thing. I do not know if my hon. friends who advise me about this also can do the same thing and benefit others at their own cost. This philanthropic nature is given only to a few people in the world, not, at any rate, to countries. And yet, we are being helped today. Under-developed countries also are being helped; it is not that they are not helped. But we cannot say that we must be helped at their cost completely. I do not think that that would be even a help that is properly given. It is, therefore, that we are trying to find out various methods whereby we shall go on increasing our exports. We have told them about this.

In the matter of the United Kingdom, what we import from them is almost equal to what we export to them. It is somewhere about Rs. 180 crores. But in the matter of the Common Market countries, we import from them about Rs. 190 crores worth of goods. These are very rough figures; and we export to them less than Rs. 50 crores worth of goods. It is not that they are forcing us or bullying us into buying from them. We have got to buy from them for our own convenience. I do not think that anybody is beating us into it. We have got to do so.

I can be very easily asked by my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh that I must go to the Afro-Asian countries to do all this. I cannot import these things from those countries.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I never said so. I only said that after some time we shall be reaching that position.

Shri Morarji Desai: But, does he know that we export less to the Afro-Asian countries also, and we import more from them? And we have got to persuade them also to buy more from us. That is the position which is there. But there also, we have got to be patient and to find out solutions for this situation and see that we balance our trade as early as possible.

15.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

It is for that purpose that we are also developing our industries and building up our economy as fast as we can. That is certainly the purpose of all our Plans.

In the process, several difficulties arise like this difficulty, which is a real difficulty, of the United Kingdom joining the Common Market. But that is not a difficulty created by the United Kingdom itself. That happened because the Common Market was formed in 1958, and the United Kingdom now is in a position where it finds that it has to join the Common Market. My statement describes what we have told them, what our position is and what we expect to do. I do not think I can say anything more than that at present in any more clear terms. If I cannot do so, I have got to admit that I cannot. It is not that I am withholding anything from hon. Members. Far be it from me to withhold anything from hon. Members. It is not right that I should do so. I have no doubt in my mind that I have the strength of the whole House in what I am doing. Even my hon. friends who may differ from me would support me in whatever I am doing, even though they may tear it here and there. That is a different matter. This is because ultimately it is the interest of our own trade which I am trying to ensure.

Therefore, the amendments which have been proposed, if examined, will show that they do not help me at all. Otherwise, I should have certainly accepted them. Why should I not accept them? That is what I am trying to analyse. Taking the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Mohammed Imam, he says:

> "This House having considered the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market is of the opinion that the Government of India shall ensure.....".

I do not know what that sort of order will do, whether that order is going to achieve anything. How is it going to ensure? Ultimately, U.K. Government has got to accept some things.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Satisfy themselves.

Shri Morarji Desai: We are satisfying ourselves. The U.K. Government also accept the position and they are trying to do what they can. That is the position about which I have assured myself and I am satisfied about it. If they are not able to do something, it means that their position is not accepted by the Common Market countries. They have got to persuade them, and we should be helpful in seeing that they are able to persuade them to do so. That is what we are trying to do.

Then it says:

> "....takes all steps necessary to maintain and increase the present export trade of India with Britain and other countries of ECM by a substantial liberalisation of their tariff policy".

That is all right. These are various methods which have to be taken, but they have to be agreed to. This is what has been said. This is what they are trying to do. But what exactly will be done is difficult to say just now. The U.K. authorities are keeping us and the other members of the Commonwealth in touch at the time of the negotiations also.

Therefore, we are trying to see how best we can make use even of this

[Shri Morarji Desai]

situation. After all difficulties arise to test our capacities. But I also believe that difficulties can be taken advantage of to increase our capacities. That is what ultimately will be the result even from this situation, as I hope and trust. It exercises our minds. We were not able to increase our exports substantially. I believe this difficulty will now spur us on to several methods which might enable us to increase our exports more quickly than before. That is how we want to utilise this difficulty.

Therefore, we are also trying to establish our relations with the Common Market countries and see that we export more to them. We have also said to all these countries that ultimately it is a matter where we have got to see to it that there is a balance of trade properly observed between us. We cannot go on always having a *minus* balance and ruining ourselves throughout. That we cannot do, and no amount of aid is going to benefit us. That is the aim with which we are working in our planned development. Therefore, this amendment does not take us anywhere beyond what we are doing.

The second amendment—I have already dealt with it—is by Shri Braj Raj Singh. We are trying to have more and more trade with Afro-Asian countries, but we do not want to say that we will have no trade with others.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I never said that.

Shri Morarji Desai: But that is the meaning.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I said that the balance of trade should be shifted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then I do not know if words have any meaning—pardon me for saying that. I have got to say this. I do not understand it at all. So far as this amendment is concerned, it does not help anybody, not even himself (*Interruption*). He has not dealt with trade and therefore he uses words which do not fit in with trade.

Taking the third amendment the amendment of my hon. friends of the Communist Group that is the same as was there in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Nagi Reddy: But it is constructive.

Shri Morarji Desai: They always trade under a constructive name for destructive ends. That is their policy, which is now no secret from anybody.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I think a very important point of convention is raised by what my hon. friend has just said. We have yet to decide whether what is said in the other House can be mentioned here. I would like a ruling on that.

Shri Morarji Desai: I only said that it is the same amendment as was moved in the Rajya Sabha. I have not said anything more of what was said in the Rajya Sabha. I think I can make a reference to it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): No, no.

Mr. Speaker: He wants only to say that the Party is consistent.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The proceedings of the Rajya Sabha cannot be referred to here.

Shri Morarji Desai: Their amendment says:

> "elimination from all foreign collaboration agreements, present and future, of any manner of restrictions placed on the export of Indian manufactures".

It is true that in the earlier years when we were very anxious to see that several industries were established here for local manufacture so

trialisation, we have had to take terms which they would give us. Therefore, when we entered into agreements, we cannot go beyond them, but we are also trying to see that those agreements are varied and that any restrictions that are there are taken away. We are succeeding also in several of them. But by merely using such language, nobody is going to oblige us. We have got to do it by being reasonable and not by bringing in extraneous arguments. That is all that I have got to say.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is nothing extraneous about it.

Shri Morarji Desai: The extraneous factor is the prejudice against these people.

An Hon. Member: They are having unequal trade relations.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever agreements are now made do specify these things and they are helpful also in this matter. That we ought to recognise. Ultimately, if somebody collaborates with us in our trade or for our industry, he is not going to do it by hurting himself, if that is what we expect. Why should it be? (*Interruptions*). There is bound to be the other factor. I admit it. That is probably a human failing. There is nothing wrong in it. But I must say that they are also realising that this thing cannot last. Therefore, it is best that they collaborate with us, create markets in India and not lose them.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So it is not extraneous.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is extraneous in the sense that they doubt their motives all the while.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is a question of good, solid, business motive.

Shri Morarji Desai: Good. Then do not attribute motives. That is the same consideration whether you go to one country or another, one bloc or another. The same considerations are there. Everybody tries to have as much opportunities as he can, if he is able to run away with them (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a concurrent debate to go on.

Shri Moraji Desai: In this matter let us, therefore, have a proper attitude towards all people if we want to increase our trade properly all round.

Then it speaks of nationalisation of the export trade in such major export commodities as tea and jute goods through State Trading Corporation. Export trade is not a thing which can be done merely by the asking. It requires negotiations and a lot of other things whereby it can be maintained and increased. If by nationalisation we could have done it, we wousd not have hesitated to do so, but I have no doubt that if we nationalise this at this stage, we will curtail our trade and even lose it. It is therefore that we cannot do it, and I cannot accept this advice.

Then it is said: let there be a thorough re-examination of our trade policy and energetic steps taken to diversify our trade. Does my hon. friend think that it is done only now, and it should be done only in the future? It is being done every year and every month, and it will continue to be done every year and every month in future, because that is how you can go on maintaining your trade and your exports and also curtailing your imports. That is how you can do it, that is what we are trying to do all the while.

Then, channelising our export trade through Indian banks. Wherever that is possible, we do that, but the country with which we trade will also say the same thing. Then it becomes a matter of the balance of convenience or the balance of advantage between the two, and whatever is advantageous we do. We are not in a position where we can say: take it or leave. Perhaps the other people are in that

[Shri Morarji Desai]

position, and it is good that they do not tell us so being excited by what my hon. friends say.

Shri Nagi Reddy: They will lose their profits, they will not say that. We must say it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not always for profits that things are being done.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, always in trade and banking.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is also the consideration of my hon. friends and their friends which is also responsible sometimes.

Then, it speaks about the reorganisation of the work of the export promotion council. There are several export promotion councils, not one. For different items we are going on doing it, and we are increasing them also; and we are increasing their work. Therefore, this is also something which is said because my hon. friends do not know what exactly is being done.

It will thus be seen that this amendment also does not tell us anything which is going to benefit us, or anything in which there is something new. What is new does not benefit us; what is old does not require to be accepted because it is already being done. It is therefore that I cannot accept these amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Need I put the substitute motions?

Shri Nagi Reddy: The hon. Member who opened the discussion should be given a chance to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to say anything?

Shri Kasliwal: I have nothing particular to reply. I think the hon. Minister has already covered all the ground.

Mr. Speaker: I thought so

Substitute Motion No. 1. Shri Mohammed Imam.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am not pressing.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Substitute Motion No. 2. Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not pressing.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Substitute Motion No. 3. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A voice vote may be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Now I put Substitute Motion No. 3 to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Substitute Motion is lost. The original motion is not put to the vote of the House.

15.55 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Jangjir): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th September, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th September, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

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15 56 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Dr. K. B. Menon on the 25th August, 1961:—

"This House is of opinion that the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government servants and members of their families in Delhi and New Delhi may be extended to other cities."

Out of two hours allotted for discussion on this resolution, only one minute has been taken up. Dr. K. B. Menon may kindly continue his speech. Does he find it difficult to stand?

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will somebody reply on behalf of the Health Minister? There is no one there.

Shri Rane (Buldana): The Health Minister is in the Rajya Sabha. I have requested Shri Kanungo to be here.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I am taking notes. I am attending to the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Even if there is no Minister here, our friend is a Member. Any Member can take notes.

Dr. K. B. Menon: The Contributory Health Service Scheme which I propose to discuss this evening is a subject in which every Member of this House is personally interested because today he makes a contribution and is a beneficiary. Listening to the criticism of the scheme during the last budget session whetted my interest, and I made a study of the scheme as it is working in this city in a limited way, and I thought that I would share the information that I gathered with the House, and plead with the Government to see whether mistakes of omission and commission cannot be corrected and the scheme improved. This is one of the objects of my resolution. The second object of my resolution is to plead with the Government to see whether the scheme can be extended to other areas; and in extending this scheme, it is certainly necessary that we should correct the mistakes, if any, in the scheme as it is working.

The scheme is a departure from the accepted or the working policy of Governments. Health is a subject in which every citizen is interested, and yet it is significant that it was not until our own times that this responsibility was openly accepted by Governments even of progressive countries. England, of course, was the first country to accept it by her National Health Act of 1948 which she modified and perfected in the succeeding two years. We have been following England in many respects. On this health affair also we have been following them. We had general hospitals in urban areas, and the people in the rural areas depended almost exclusively upon practitioners of indigenous medicine like Ayurveda and Unani. After we became independent, we have extended this service of opening more hospitals and with the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, and with the opening of maternity centres, and primary health centres in NES and community development blocks, we have been trying to extend the medical service and make it available to more people. According to the figures given in India of 1959, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme served nearly 14 lakhs of people.

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

I am sure that it must be very much more than that today. With the maternity centres and the primary health centres opened in the first and second Plans, I believe, it must be serving another few lakhs of people. I understand that in coal mines and mica mines they have arrangements for medical aid to employees.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

The Contributory Health Scheme is limited to the Central Government employees and that only in the city of Delhi and New Delhi. It serves 120,000 employees who with their families—multiplying it by 4·2—would come to nearly 5 lakhs of people. Then, the State Governments are giving a certain kind of medical privileges to the employees which is a little cumbersome and, therefore, is not fully used.

Taking all these into consideration and the number of people served in all these ways, quite a large section of the people of India are given medical aid by Government. I do not know whether it is not time to extend these services to the whole of the population. While it is the poor man that needs this service, the CHS is limited to the Central Government employees—and also in the States to Government servants—the area covered and the sections served are sections which probably can get along without it. It is time that we thought of rendering medical aid to the people that are not at present included. That was another objective that I had in mind when I thought of moving this Resolution.

Now, I shall place before you the facts that I have been able to gather with regard to the actual working of the CHS in the cities of Delhi and New Delhi. There are, I understand, 40 centres and 5 mobile vans. As I said before, the Central Government employees and their families number about 5 lakhs or a little more than that. For serving this number, we have 40 centres. And, out of these 40 centres, according to my information, 14 are rather crowded centres where the aid given is, consequently, not very satisfactory. I do not wish to name all of them. They are like Chandni Chowk, Paharganj, Gole Market and a number of other crowded areas where the centre is heavily worked and, consequently, the service is not very satisfactory.

According to the figures given in the 1959 report, a doctor attends on 120 patients. I am afraid—of course, I do not know and I am subject to correction—that this 120 does not take into account these crowded and heavy centres. If it does, I am quite sure that the average must be much higher. As far as I could find out—and I have talked to friends and patients also and to doctors, as well—in a place like Gole Market, I think there is an average of 900 to 1,000 patients a day. At present I believe that there are in that centre five to six doctors working. A doctor is expected to work for six hours a day on the average. Calculating on the basis of five minutes as the average time for the new and the old patients taken together, one doctor can conveniently attend to 72 patients. Even if we add something more to that 72, I think for a doctor to handle more than a 100 patients a day will be too much of a work-load. He is bound to get fagged out and is bound to become more irritable, and consequently he is not likely to give satisfaction to a patient. The patient-doctor relation is very important in the matter of treatment, and the doctor must be in a mood to attend to a patient. I am afraid he will not be in that mood if he has to attend to more than a 100 patients a day. I wish that the Government would remember this fact and see that more doctors are provided, and that a doctor is given on the average of 100 patients per day.

I feel that some immediate relief is necessary in crowded areas. If that relief is to be given immediately, probably it enhances the staff a little bit—by giving an attendant who may regulate the crowd, by giving a staff nurse who may be of some service to the doctor, etc. In that way some relief is possible. But as a long term permanent arrangement, more centres should be opened in these crowded areas. If we do not do that, and if we simply increase the staff in the centres and increase the doctors and increase the attendants, we will only duplicate the general hospital system of working in those areas. The one advantage of the contributory health service scheme, as worked today, is the aspect of decentralisation. The service is brought very near to the home of the patient; the patient feels a little more satisfied and has not the inconvenience of going long distances; he has not got to form a long queue; he has not to meet a doctor with whom he is not familiar. In all these ways, this decentralisation has helped the people, and I wish that in these crowded areas, when an attempt is made to regulate the work, it is done by accepting this principle of decentralisation and not by enhancing the staff of the existing units.

Now, I may get to the next subject and that is about medicine. I heard strong criticisms about it in the House at the budget debate on health. As I said, it whetted my interest in this scheme. There is a complaint about the distribution of medicines. But I know from my little enquiry that even expensive medicines are given to patients whenever the doctor finds it necessary. This is a fact which is not very well known, and it may be well to acquaint the patients about this fact. I do not think we should take the North Avenue or the South Avenue health centres as types. But taking areas outside, I understand that medicines are classified into two, one given by the doctor-in-charge and the other by the specialist. In this connection, I may have some other suggestions to make. I have nothing to say against this classification, for it is for the doctor to decide what type of medicine should be given to the patient.

The only fact I wish to state is, my information is that costly medicines are not denied to poor people. But in the ordering of medicine and making available the medicine, the system is not satisfactory. It takes sometimes days for the medicine to reach the centre. My feeling is that the patient is seriously affected when he finds that the delivery of the medicine is delayed. There should be an arrangement whereby the medicine should be made available to the patient at least the day that it is prescribed by the doctor. This can be done easily, especially in a city, where there is telephone convenience, convenience of transport, etc. Therefore, when the doctor phones, sufficient stock should be kept in the centre. Sometimes it may not be possible; it might get exhausted or a particular medicine may not be available. Therefore, I suggest that a scooter should be made available to the distributing centre at Curzon Road, from where the medicine should be taken immediately on the scooter to the centre where it is needed, within an hour after the 'phone call is made.

This kind of quick delivery will enhance efficiency, will satisfy the patient and I am sure will go a long way in his cure. In certain cases where the complaint is serious and medicine is urgently needed, such an arrangement certainly is helpful and necessary.

With regard to the medicine itself, I have a word to say. I understand from my little enquiry that certain low grade medicines are pushed into the CHS. We are certainly interested in using as much as possible Indian medicines and we have made fairly good progress, I think, in the manufacture of medicines in India. We have fairly good standard producers in our country. But we have also low grade producers in our country and through pressure or some other

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

ways, if these low grade medicines are tried to be pushed into use, it is not fair to the patient.

I am speaking after some enquiry. I know that innocent injections like B-12 have been given to patients and there are instances where the patient has collapsed in the sense that he has fainted. Such cases happen because of the use of bad medicine and because there is something wrong with the medicine. B-12 is an innocent medicine, but if it is some other medicine like penicillin, something more serious might happen. Therefore, it is my suggestion that we may encourage Indian-made medicines, but those Indian medicines should be of the standard quality.

Again speaking from experience, there are capsules made in India which are such that the capsule is not dissolved in the stomach and passes out. That is because of the wrong method of manufacturing. Care shoud be taken by the Director of Health Services to see that only accepted standard quality medicines, Indian-made, should be used by the CHS.

Then, with regard to distribution of medicines in heavy centres like Paharganj and other heavy centres, a lakh of rupees worth of medicine is used a year, and in smaller centres like the North Avenue or the South Avenue about Rs. 40,000 worth of medicines are used. This is a heavy responsibility, to receive the medicines, to enter the medicines in the stock-book and to distribute them. Here again, the arrangement at present I do not think is very satisfactory. To load a doctor with that work is to misuse his time. His time is valuable. He is a specialist. He is in charge of the whole scheme and his time should not be used for taking delivery of medicines or entering them in the stock-book. There should be an assistant for this, and my submission is that a staff nurse may be entrusted with this work under the supervision and direction of the doctor in charge. Doctors should not be entrusted with this kind of responsibility. That is my submission with regard to medicines.

Let me now go to the doctor. The doctor is the linch-pin of the whole scheme, of the entire scheme. The success or failure of the scheme will depend almost exclusively upon the doctor. The doctor, therefore, should have sufficient time to attend to the patients. Therefore, I have suggested that a work-load of not more than 100 patients should be given to a doctor.

Secondly, a doctor has night duties two days in a week. On the succeeding day when he comes for duty I think he should be allowed two hours' time. Now he is expected to be on duty at the same time as usual. Supposing he had calls throughout the night, it will be very difficult for him to attend duty at 7.00 in the morning. Therefore, he may be allowed two hours extra time on the day following his night duty days.

It is very necessary that the doctor in a decentralised service like the contributory health service scheme is made available to the patients whenever they need him. It logically follows from that that free quarters should be provided to the doctor very near the centre. As and when the scheme develops, as I am sure it will develop, special buildings will be constructed for the health centres or the contributory health centres, and then I feel that quarters will be provided not only for the doctors but for the entire staff. The doctor if he is to be available must be within reach of his centre.

With regard to the work of the doctor, his salary etc., it is very technical and I do not wish to enter very much into it, but I would like to say just a few words about it. There are in the Contributory Health Service scheme, according to the latest figure available, 254 doctors. Out of these 254 doctors I think 36 are specialists. Majority of these 254 doctors will be

assistant surgeons. I do not know whether there are any post graduate doctors in the contributory health scheme. These assistant surgeons or staff surgeons may have a salary, I believe, of Rs. 350 to Rs. 800 or Rs. 375 to Rs. 800. The other salary grade is Rs. 425 to 900. Unless the surgeons are able to get a post-graduate degree, they have not much prospect of getting into the other grade. So, it would be good if Government would consider giving them that grade or, alternatively, raise the scale from Rs. 375—800 to Rs. 375—900. That may raise the status of the doctor and will be a source of encouragement for him to work.

My enquiries reveal that though their working hours are limited to six hours, often they have to work very much more than six hours. They have to make themselves available for calls at home. Even at the centres, if there are long queues waiting, they cannot but attend to them irrespective of their working hours.

In the case of centres that are heavy where half a dozen doctors are working, I suggest that one doctor, not from the point of view of his qualifications or from the point of view of his seniority but from the point of view of moving best with the patients, a doctor who has tact and a way of moving with the people must be selected and put in charge of the centre. That may be helpful, because he will be the public contact man and he will give satisfaction to the patient. As I said, doctor-patient relationship is a very important factor in the treatment of disease.

Then I would suggest that staff nurses should be added to the CHS. A staff nurse added to the health centre will be of great service to the doctor for minor things like giving medical aid. I also feel that the clerks in the CHS should all be women because women fit in more into the atmosphere of the hospital than men. They can also be of more service to the hospital. If the whole staff can be converted into women staff nurses and clerks, they can help in the receipt of stock, distribution of stock and also in helping doctors.

I would like to conclude by saying that the service, as it is run, is done fairly well. But it needs all these kinds of improvements like better satisfaction to the patient, better attendance to the patient and also better remuneration to the doctors. If the doctors have to work for more than six hours, either they may be given the grade or they may be given a charge allowance, or some other kind of allowance, which may compensate them for the extra work that they are called on to put.

If all these things are done, I am sure the efficiency of the CHS will improve and it will be made more popular. Once the CHS gets a good name, you can maintain it; but once it gets a bad name, it will be very difficult to correct it. Therefore, I hope the hon. Minister will examine the suggestions I have made, the mistakes I have pointed out, and then try to correct them in the near future.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "This House is of opinion that the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government Servants and members of their families in Delhi and New Delhi may be extended to other cities."
> Shri Shankar Deo.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I have to move my amendments.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Shri Shree Narayan Das. I will call Shri Shankar Deo later.

Amendment No. 1?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: It is a substitute motion. Isn't it?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: All right, Shri Shree Narayan Das. I will give the hon.

[Mr. Chairman]

Member a chance later on. I find now that a large number of hon. Members are suddenly taking interest. At first there were only two or three. That is why I permitted Dr. K. B. Menon to have about 35 minutes. Now that I find quite a large number of hon. Members standing up I would request that hon. Members take ten minutes each so that we will be able to cover a large number of speakers.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : सभानेत्री महोदया, I beg to move:

For the original Resolution, *substitute*—

> "This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of extending the scheme of Contributory Health Service for Central Government Servants in Delhi and New Delhi to other cities and to suggest ways and means and a phased programme in this respect if the Committee makes recommendation for the extension."

जो प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय सदस्य डा० क० ब० मेनन ने सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है उसके पीछे जो खयाल है वह बहुत ही सुन्दर है। अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना चला कर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों को डाक्टरी सहायता देने की जो योजना बनाई है वह भी एक प्रशंसा की चीज है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय के प्रस्ताव का आशय यह है कि जो अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में चल रही है उसको अन्य शहरों के लिए भी जहां कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी रहते हों, बढ़ा दिया जाय। उनके लिए भी ऐसी योजना लागू की जाय। अब वैसे देखा जाय तो यह विचार बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन जैसे कि अभी उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए बतलाया कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में यह योजना जो चालू की गई है और उसके अन्तर्गत जो काम हो रहा है वह हर तरीके से सन्तोषप्रद नहीं है तो फिर यह कैसे समझा जाय कि अन्य शहरों में यह योजना बगैर खामी के चल सकेगी और सन्तोषजनक सिद्ध हो सकेगी ? दवाओं के समुचित वितरण के अभाव में, डाक्टरों की कमी में या दूसरे जो और काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनमें कमी होने के कारण लोगों की जिस प्रकार से उचित देखभाल और सेवा सुश्रुषा होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रही है। जहां तक मैंने इस सेवा योजना के संचालन को देखा है यद्यपि डाक्टर्स लोग बहुत मेहनत से काम करते हैं और इसके कर्मचारी भी जहां तक हो सकता है अधिक से अधिक समय देने की कोशिश करते हैं और इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि रोगी की सुश्रुषा और देखभाल ठीक तरह से हो फिर भी डाक्टरों के अभाव में और दूसरे कर्मचारियों के अभाव में जिस मुस्तैदी और जिस तत्परता के साथ सेवा सुश्रुषा का काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है .....

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member reading out his speech or is he referring to something?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It is only the sheet containing the amendment.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Only his eyes are focussed there, otherwise there is nothing.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): That paper is an inspiration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There is nothing here.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो सेवा की योजना है उसमें बहुत खामियां आ गई हैं और दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में भी इस सेवा योजना का जिस तरीके से संचालन होना चाहिए वह कई कारणों से जैसे दवाओं के

अभाव या डाक्टर्स के अभाव अथवा दूसरे कारणों से, जिस तरीके से इसका संचालन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसमें खामियां पाई जाती हैं ।

बीमारी की जांच के लिए जो अस्पतालों में क्लीनिकल अरेंजमेंट है जहां तक मुझे मालूम हो सका है वह भी जांच करने वाले डाक्टरों का बहुत ही अभाव है। एक तो रोगी की जांच ठीक से नहीं की जाती है क्योंकि जांच करने के वास्ते बहुत काफी तादाद में पर्चे मौजूद रहते हैं और समय चूंकि बहुत कम रहता है इसलिए जांच ठीक से नहीं हो पाती है । उस ओर भी ध्यान देने और आवश्यक सुधार करने की बहुत गुंजाइश है ।

जैसा कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने भी बतलाया है कि डाक्टर्स और दूसरे कर्मचारी जितने होने चाहिएं वह आज मौजूद नहीं है और इसके अलावा भी जो दवा की व्यवस्था है और जैसा कि मैंने सुना है और जाना है कि डिस्पैंसरीज में जो डाक्टर्स बैठते हैं उनको सभी दवाइयां मरीजों को देने का अधिकार नहीं है । अगर किसी रोगी को कोई खास दवा देने की जरूरत महसूस होती है तो डिस्पैंसरीज के डाक्टर्स को दूसरे डाक्टर अर्थात् अस्पताल के स्पेशलिस्ट्स के पास उनको भेजना पड़ता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि समय पर रोगी को उचित व आवश्यक दवाई नहीं मिल पाती है । इसके अलावा ऊपर के डाक्टर के पास रेफर करने में भी उनको जरा आनाकानी होती है कि वह क्या समझेगा और अक्सर होता यह है कि रोगी को जो दवा मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है। यही सब देख कर मैं ने अपना सबस्टीच्यूट मोशन रखा है कि इस सेवा योजना को अन्य शहरों में बढ़ाने के सवाल पर विचार करने के हेतु एक कमेटी की स्थापना की जाय जो तमाम समस्या पर गौर करे । जब दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में खामियां मौजूद हैं तब मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर इस योजना को अन्य शहरों में बढ़ाया गया तो वहां यह अधिक कारगर सिद्ध हो सकेगी और वर्तमान हालत में इससे लोगों का विशेष फायदा नहीं होगा । इस लिये कुछ दिनों तक दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में तजुर्बा कर के उस तजुर्बे के आधार पर अगर दूसरे शहरों में इस योजना का विस्तार किया जायेगा, तो कर्मचारियों को अधिक लाभ होगा । मेरे संशोधन का तात्पर्य यह है कि एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि उन अन्य शहरों में, जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी रहते हैं, कहां तक इस योजना का विस्तार किया जा सकता है। अगर समुचित जांच-पड़ताल के बाद वह कमेटी इस मत पर पहुंचे कि दूसरे शहरों में इस का विस्तार होना चाहिए, तो फिर वह एक कार्यक्रम (प्रोग्राम) बनाये कि किन किन शहरों में और किस तरीके से इस की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं कि अभी सरकार के लिये इस को मंजूर करना सम्भव नहीं है । मैं भी उस का समर्थन नहीं करता हूं, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि अभी हम दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में इसका पूरा तजुर्बा हासिल नहीं कर पाये हैं और जो प्रबन्ध डाक्टरों, कर्मचारियों और दवाओं आदि का करना चाहिए, वह पूरी तरह से नहीं कर पाये हैं। ऐसी हालत में दूसरे शहरों में इस योजना का विस्तार करना लाभदायक नहीं होगा । लेकिन फिर भी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में इस योजना से लाभ पहुंचाया जा रहा है, तो दूसरे शहरों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी इस का फ़ायदा जल्द से जल्द मिले, इस का कार्यक्रम बनाना जरूरी है। यह तभी हो सकता है, जब कि एक छोटी सी कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस विषय में जांच-पड़ताल कर के दूसरे शहरों के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाये ।

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन को पेश करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस संशोधन को कम से कम मान लेंगे और इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना दूसरे शहरों में जल्द से जल्द लागू की जा सके।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय मित्र, डा० के० बी० मेनन, के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। जहां तक इस योजना का ताल्लुक है, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि यह एक बहुत अच्छी और लाभदायक योजना है और दिल्ली में रहने वाले चाहे कोई भी, कैसे भी कर्मचारी हों, वे इस से फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं। जहां तक मैं ने देखा है, वहां पर दवाओं का अच्छा बन्दोबस्त है और डाक्टर भी अच्छे तरीके से मरीजों की देख-भाल करते हैं, जिस की वजह से इस की लोकप्रियता बढ़ती जा रही है। बहुत सी आटानोमस बाडीज और सैमी-गवर्नमेंट आरगनाइजेशन्ज ने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि कान्ट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ सर्विस की योजना उन के यहां भी लागू की जाये। मुझे बताया गया है कि दिल्ली में चौबीस ऐसी संस्थायें हैं, जिन्होंने इस में सफलता प्राप्त की है और उन के कर्मचारी इस से लाभ उठा रहे हैं। जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने कहा है, यहां पर चालीस सेंटर हैं, जिन में ३८ सेंटर काम कर रहे हैं और दो सेंटर अभी बाकी हैं, जिन को जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाने वाला है।

जहां तक इस योजना का सवाल है, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास वगैरह में रहने वाले जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं, उनको भी इस से लाभ हो, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा अच्छा ख्याल है और अब न सही, आगे चल कर सरकार को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि वे लोग भी इस योजना से लाभ उठा सकें। मैं तो इस से भी आगे बढ़ कर यह चाहता हूं कि सूबों की सरकारें भी इस योजना को अपनायें और केन्द्रीय सरकार उस सिलसिले में उन की सहायता करे।

जहां तक हैल्थ का सवाल है, सरकार का यह फ़र्ज है कि वह लोगों की तन्दुरुस्ती कायम रखने के लिये उन के इलाज के लिये अच्छी से अच्छी व्यवस्था करे। मैं देखता हूं कि इस दिशा में कान्ट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम का जो कार्य चल रहा है, वह संतोषजनक है। बहुत सी जगह, जहां यह योजना लागू नहीं है, मैं देखता हूं कि अस्पतालों में डाक्टर हैं, तो दवायें नहीं हैं। मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने बहुत से ऐसे अस्पताल देखे हैं, जहां एक एक साल से डाक्टर नहीं हैं, दवाओं और स्टाफ़ की तो बात ही दूसरी है। बहुत सी जगह मैं ने देखा कि दवायें हैं और डाक्टर नहीं हैं और कहीं डाक्टर नहीं है और स्टाफ़ मौजूद है। ऐसी स्थिति में जनता की सेहत का कैसे इन्तजाम हो सकता है और कैसे उस के इलाज की व्यवस्था हो सकती है? इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कान्ट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ स्कीम सूबों में भी लागू हो और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस के लिये अच्छी तरह से सहायता करे, क्योंकि यही एक योजना है, जिस के अन्तर्गत लोगों को दवायें मिल सकती हैं और चिकित्सा की दूसरी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकती हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मैं कांस्ट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम की कमियों के बारे में मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

मैं ने यह देखा है कि बाज ऐसे मर्ज हैं, जिन की दवा तीन महीने के बाद नहीं मिलती है। कहा जाता है कि तीन महीने तक सरकार की तरफ़ से दिये जाने की इजाजत है और उस के बाद अपनी जेब से खरीदिये। मेरे कुछ साथियों को डायबिटीज की शिकायत है, लेकिन उन को रेस्टीनान की गोलियां नहीं मिलती हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां और महंगी महंगी दवाओं का प्रबन्ध है, वहां रेस्टीनान जैसी दवाओं का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

कोई भी मर्ज़ हो, उस का समुचित इलाज होना चाहिए और जो दवायें उस के लिये आवश्यक हों, उन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में उचित व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

जो घनी बस्तियां हैं, जहां लोग काम-काज में बहुत ज्यादा मसरूफ़ रहते हैं, वहां मोबाइल वैन्ज का इन्तज़ाम हो, जिन में डाक्टर बैठे और दवाओं का भी वहां इन्तज़ाम हो । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से उन बस्तियों में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेहत की देख-भाल का अच्छा बन्दोबस्त हो सकता है ।

मैं ने देखा है कि रात के समय डाक्टर सेंटर पर नहीं रहते हैं । पांच के बाद वे चले जाते हैं । अगर कुछ और न हो सके, तो कम से कम एक कम्पाउंडर सेंटर पर रहे, जो ट्रैम्प्रेचर ले सके और दवा की थोड़ी बहुत व्यवस्था कर सके ।

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कान्ट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम के सैंटर्ज में मैटर्निटी फ़ैसिलिटीज़ नहीं है । अगर कोई ऐसी आवश्यकता होती है, तो वहां से दूसरे अस्पतालों में भर्ती करने के लिये रीकमेंड कर दिया जाता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर सब सैंटर्ज में नहीं, तो कम से कम सिलेक्टिड सैंटर्ज में मैटर्निटी फ़ैसिलिटीज़ मुहैया की जायें और वहां पर लेडी डाक्टर, नर्सों और इस किस्म की दवाओं की व्यवस्था हो ।

अक्सर देखा गया है कि ऐलोपैथिक दवायें नहीं मिलती हैं । आज जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में देसी चीज़ों की तरफ़ प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, तो इन सेंटर्ज में देसी दवाओं का ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए । इस के अलावा होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज़ कायम कर के उन में होम्योपैथिक दवाओं का प्रचलन हो । इस से फ़ीस को कम कर के तीन रुपये से एक, डेढ़ रुपया किया जा सकता है । यह व्यवस्था सस्ती भी होगी और मरीज़ों को दवायें भी अच्छे तरीके से मिल सकेंगी ।

जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने कहा है, बाज़ औकात दवायें जब खत्म हो जाती हैं, तो इन्डेन्ट भेजना पड़ता है और उस में दो तीन दिन लग जाते हैं । अगर मरीज़ को समय पर दवा न मिले—उस को सुबह ज़रूरत हो और दवा उस को दूसरे दिन मिले—तो इससे अच्छा असर पड़ने वाला नहीं है । दवाओं के स्टाक की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । जैसा कि डाक्टर साहब ने कहा है जिस से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूं—डाक्टरों का दवाओं के स्टाक से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि हर एक सैंटर में एक स्टाक-मैन हो, जो कि दवाओं की देख-भाल करता रहे और इस बात का ख्याल रखे कि जो दवा खत्म हो रही है, उस को मंगाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये । इस से काफ़ी सुधार हो सकता है ।

डाक्टर साहब ने यह भी कहा है—और मैं भी महसूस करता हूं—कि सैंटर्ज में दवाओं का जो स्टाक आता है, वह फ्रैश नहीं होता है । बाज़ औकात देखा गया है कि ऐसी दवायें दी जाती हैं, जिन की एक्सपायरी डेट करीब है और करीब एक महीने या पंद्रह रोज़ का फ़र्क रह गया है । ऐसी दवाओं का प्रभाव ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता है, चाहे वे सल्फ़ा ड्रग्ज हों और चाहे एन्टी-बायटिक्स । इस लिये मेरा सजेस्शन है कि वहां पर फ्रैश दवायें मंगाई जायें और आउट-डेटिड दवायें स्टाक में न रखी जायें ।

मैं इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि एक्स-रे का इंतिज़ाम बहुत ही कम जगहों पर है । जब किसी को एक्स-रे करवाने के लिए कहा जाता है तो ऐसा करवाने के लिए उसको विलिंगडन अस्पताल या किसी दूसरे अस्पताल में जाना पड़ता है । वहां पर भी एक तरह का डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है । कुछ लोगों को तो एक्स-रे का फोटो फ्री मिल जाता है और कुछ दूसरे लोग हैं जिन को इसके लिए फी देनी पड़ती है । आज जब कि हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हो चुका है और समाजवाद की बात की जाती

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

है तो यह जो सुविधा है, यह सभी को समान रूप से मिलनी चाहिये और किसी प्रकार भी कोई डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं होनी चाहिये । एक को काफी फ्री मिलती है तो दूसरे को भी फ्री मिलनी चाहिये । ऐसा इंतिजाम भी होना चाहिये कि एक्स-रे की आज जो दिक्कत है, वह दूर हो ।

एक और भी दिक्कत की बात है । सी० एच० एस० सैंटर्ज़ में अगर किसी को यूरीन और ब्लड टैस्ट करवाने के लिए कहा जाता है तो मरीजों को दूसरे अस्पतालों में जाने के लिए कहा जाता है और दो तीन दिन के बाद टैस्ट हो कर वह चीज़ आती है । अगर इसका प्रबन्ध सभी सैंटर्ज़ में नहीं किया जा सकता है तो कम से कम सिलैक्टिड सैंटर्ज़ में तो किया ही जा सकता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि सिलैक्टिड सैंटर्ज़ में यूरिन और ब्लड को टैस्ट करने का समुचित प्रबन्ध हो ताकि आसानी से और जल्दी इसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो सके ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह चाहते हैं कि यह स्कीम कामयाब हो और चाहते हैं कि इसका प्रचलन ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो तो जो कमियां मैंने बताई हैं, उनको दूर करने का वह प्रयत्न करें ।

मैं एक बार फिर जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका विस्तार दूसरे शहरों में भी हो और साथ ही साथ राज्यों में भी इसका विस्तार हो और केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करे ।

श्री शंकर देव (गुलबर्गा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभा नेत्री जी, इस प्रस्ताव का मैं विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । यह स्कीम जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस वक्त चलाई जा रही है, इसके अन्तर्गत एलोपैथिक सिस्टम को ही कम्पलसरी किया गया है, एलोपैथिक ड्रगज़ का ही उसके अन्दर इंतिजाम किया जाता है इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि तमाम गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स या और भी जो कोई इसका मेम्बर बनता है, उन सब को कम्पल सेरिली एलोपैथिक दवायें लेनी पड़ती है । जो लोग इस सिस्टम में विश्वास नहीं रखते रखते हैं, जो लोग आयुर्वेदी के अन्दर विश्वास हैं, या प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के अन्दर विश्वास रखते हैंनेचर क्योर के अन्दर विश्वास रखतेहैं या किसी दूसरें सिस्टमके अन्दर विश्वास रखते हैं, उनके लिये कोई भी इसके अन्दर इंतिजाम नहीं है कि वे इन सिस्टम से इलाज करवा सकते हैं । इस दृष्टि से मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

हमारा देश गांधी जी के आदर्शवाद को लेकर चल रहा है और गांधी जी ने अपने जीवन में नेचर क्योर का प्रयोग किया है, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा का उन्होंने प्रयोग किया है और उन्होने लोगों को भी यह कहा है कि यही एक ऐसी चिकित्सा है पद्धति है जो कि किसी रोग को भी जड़ से खत्म करती है और दूसरी जो दवायें हैं वे रोग को जड़ से निकाल बाहर नहीं फेंकती हैं, केवल ऊपर से ही लीपा पोती करती हैं । इस चीज को पश्चिम के लोगों ने भी रीयलाइज़ कर लिया है । मुझे इस बात का सौभाग्य मिला है । कि मैं पश्चिम के देशों में जाऊं और मैंने के देखा है अमरीका के अन्दर कनाडा के अन्दर, यू० के० के अन्दर तथा दूसरे देशों के अन्दर भी जहां मैं घूमा हूं कि इस एलोपैथिक सिस्टम के खिलाफ बहुत बड़ा रियेक्शन हुआ है । असल में पश्चिम के देशों के अन्दर जब कोई चीज़ चलती है तो जब तक वह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आती है, तब तक पुरानी पड़ जाती है और पुरानी होकर ही यहां वह आती है । वे लोग दूसरी चीजों को शुरू कर देते हैं और वह उनके लिये नई होती है लेकिन जब तक वह नई चीज भी यहां आती है, वह पुरानी हो चुकी होती है । जब वह यहां आती है तो हमारे लिये वह नई होती है । इसी तरह से एलोपेथी एक नई चीज़ हमारे देश में आई ऐसा लोग समझते भी हैं । लेकिन

वास्तव में देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि पश्चिम के लोगों ने इस ड्रगिंगा के सिस्टम को इस वास्ते छोड़ दिया है क्योंकि यह पुराना पड़ गया है और इसके खिलाफ एक बड़ा विद्रोह सा खड़ा कर दिया है। आज हम नये नये इंजेक्शंज़ लोगों को दे रहे हैं, पैनिसिलीन दे रहे हैं और इस तरह सभी चीजों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और बड़े शौक के साथ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि ये सब चीजें पुरानी पड़ गई हैं। आज हमें अपने जीवन को नेचर के, प्रकृति के नजदीक लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। और इस दृष्टि से गांधी जी के उपदेश को अपने अन्दर उतारना चाहिए। उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा संदेश दिया है अपनी वाणी के द्वारा और अपने साहित्य के द्वारा। बड़ा सुन्दर साहित्य उन्होंने इस विषय में लिखा है। आप उसको देख सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूं। कि सी० एच० एस० के द्वारा सब लोगों के गले इस एलोपैथी को उतारना गलैत चीज है। आनरेबल मैम्बर्ज से भी कांट्रीब्यूशन कम्पलसैरिली काटा जाता है। इस वास्ते वे लोग सोचते हैं कि क्यों इन दवाओं को लेने के लिये उन को मजबूर किया जाता है। इस बात को सभी जानते हैं कि एलोपेथिक सिस्टम किसी बीमारी में इमिडियेट रिलीफ तो देता है और ऐसे ही देता है जैसे भूसे पर लीपना लेकिन किसी सभी रोग को यह सिस्टम और भी अधिक कम्पलीकेट बना करके चला जाता है। इस चीज को जो साइंटिस्ट हैं वे भी स्वीकार करते हैं।

ऐसी हालत में मेरा यह कहना है कि इस सी० एच० एस० को एक्सटेंड करने से पहिले हम हम लोग सोचें कि क्या इस बारे में हम लोगों के साथ जबर्दस्ती करें और अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो क्या यह उचित होगा और क्या हम उन्हे कहें कि उनको एलोपैथी ड्रग्ज का उपयोग करना ही पड़ेगा ? इस दृष्टि से मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं कि इसको और जगहों पर भी एक्सटेंड किया जाये। इसके अलावा आयुर्वेद है, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति है और दूसरी चिकित्सा पद्धितियां हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन की तनख्वाह में से पैसा काट लिया जाता है उनको यह आल्टरनेटिव दिया जाये कि जिस सिस्टम के अन्दर उनका फेथ है, उस सिस्टम से वे अपना इलाज करवा सकते है। मैं हूं, मैं आयुर्वेद में फेथ अगर रखता हूं तो मुझे सहूलियत दी जानी चाहिये कि मैं इस सिस्टम से इलाज करावा सकूं। इसी तरह से अगर मेरा विश्वास प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में है तो मेरे लिये उसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। अगर किसी का एलोपेथी के अन्दर विश्वास नहीं है तो इसके अन्दर यह भी प्राविजन होना चाहिये कि यह चीज उसके ऊपर जबरदस्ती नहीं लादी जायेगी। इस वास्ते जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक तो इसको बिल्कुल ही एक्सटेंड नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। अगर कोई यह लिख देता है कि उसका होम्योपेथी के अन्दर विशवस है या आयुर्वेदी के अन्दर विश्वास है या प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के अन्दर विश्वास है तो उसके ऊपर यह सी० एच० एस० लागू नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर इसको कम्पलसरी किया जाता है तो मैं मन्त्रालय से कहूंगा कि वह इन तमाम सिस्टम्ज के जरिये इलाज करवाने का प्रबन्ध करे।

एक आयुर्वेद के डाक्टर ने कहा है कि प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली जो है वह एक दैवी चिकित्सा पद्धति है, डिवाइन ट्रीटमेंट है, जो आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति है वह मानवीय चिकित्सा पद्धति है, ह्यूमन सिस्टम है और जो एलोपेथी है वह राक्षसी चिकित्सा पद्धति है क्योंकि वह चीर-फाड़ में विश्वास करती है। चीर फाड़ के अलावा वह कुछ नहीं करती। अगर किसी को टांसिल्ज हो गए तो कोई यह नहीं देखता है कि क्या ये पेट की खराबी की वजह से तो नहीं हुए हैं या किसी और चीज के खराब होने की वजह से तो नहीं पड़े हैं बल्कि वे छुरी लेकर उनको काट देंगे। अगर किसी को पाइल्ज हो गए तो यह नहीं देखेंगे कि कन्टिनुअस

[श्री शंकर देव]

कांस्टीपेशन की वजह से तो वे नहीं हैं और छरी लेकर पाइल्ज को काट देंगे । इस राक्षसी सिस्टम को हमने एडाप्ट किया है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हम महात्मा गांधी के आदर्श को सामने रखें और मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि उनके आदर्श के अन्दर विश्वास रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए कम से कम इस बात का इन्तिज़ाम होना चाहिये कि प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति द्वारा वे अगर इलाज करवाना चाहते हैं तो वह हो सके । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि इसको आप कम्पलसरी कर दें । जिनका जिसमें विश्वास है, उनको उस पद्धति द्वारा इलाज करवाने की सहूलियतें दी जानी चाहिये ।

इसको एक्सटेंड किये जाने का मैं बिल्कुल विरोध करता हूं और जो इस वक्त नियम है, इसको भी खत्म करके आल्टरनेटिव अगर लोगों को दे दिया जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

यहां पर हमारे एक बन्धु थे, शायद उन को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल सका, इसलिये मैं उनकी तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं कि कण्ट्रिब्यूटरी हेल्थ स्कीम के तहत जो नेम्स कार्ड के अन्दर रहते हैं केवल इन्हीं को दवा मिलती है । उनके साथ जो रिलेटिव्ज रहते हैं उनको नहीं मिलती ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर्वेंट्स को भी नहीं मिलती है ।

श्री शंकर देव : तो मेरे दोस्त का यह सजेशन है कि जो रिलेटिव्ज बाहर से आते हैं उनको भी दवा मिलनी चाहिये, भले ही वह आन पेमेंट हो । बात यह है कि कहीं पर एक ही अस्पताल है और किसी को तकलीफ हो गई, भले ही वह उस का भाई बन्धु या चपरासी हो, तो उस को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है क्योंकि दूसरे अस्पताल दूर पर होते हैं और वहां पर उसको जाना पड़ता है जब कि अपने लिये उसको सी० एच० एस० से दवा मिल सकती है । इसलिये मैं मन्त्रालय से विनती करूंगा कि कम से कम पैसे लेकर जो कार्ड होल्डर के बन्धु हैं उनको यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का पुरजोर विरोध करता हूं, लेकिन मन्त्रालय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस को प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि उसके अन्दर कम से कम खर्च आता है और उसमें संयम है, नियम है, एक पूरेजीवन का आदर्श है जो कि जीवन को सुधारता है । महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा को पुरजोर तरीके से चलाया । इस का पूरा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ताकि हम को योग्य चिकित्सक मिल सकें । गवर्नमेंट के इस को रिकग्नाइज करने से प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और लोगों के अन्दर संयम और नियम के प्रति आदर बढ़ेगा । यही मुझ को आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना है ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना है, केवल एक बात ही कहना चाहती हूं कि जो एम० पी० ऐसे हैं जिनकी फैमिलीज उनके साथ नहीं रहती हैं, उन के नौकरों को भी सी० एच० एस० से दवा मिलनी चाहिये ।

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Madam Chairman, I support the Resolution moved by Dr. Menon. He has made several suggestions for improving the working of the C.H.S. scheme. I entirely agree with those suggestions; and I have only to add a few minor suggestions.

My first suggestion is that in the C.H.S. dispensaries there must be some arrangement for attending to children's diseases. In Delhi there are some Maternity and Child Welfare centres. If you become a beneficiary of the C.H.S. then these centres no longer cater to your needs. They ask

you to go to the CHS dispensary. In the CHS dispensaries there are no specialists to attend to children's ailments. Therefore I request the hon. Minister to examine this suggestion also.

There are arrangements in the CHS dispensaries for doctors to attend to emergency cases. But from my own experience I have found that sometimes it is very difficult to contact the doctor who is on emergency duty. Only last week I found that in the North Avenue Dispensary, the name of the doctor was mentioned on the board but there was no telephone at his residence. When I enquired at the dispensary, the staff told me that there was no telephone at his residence and that he was residing somewhere near Sadar Bazaar. It is very difficult in emergency cases to contact the doctors who are supposed to be on duty. At least you must provide some telephones at their residences.

Then there is another suggestion that I want to make. The CHS beneficiaries are mostly Government servants, and they get a holiday only on Sundays. On Sundays of course there will be doctors on duty. The regular or the usual doctor who attends the patients in a particular dispensary will be on leave on that day and some other doctors will be officiating on that particular holiday. I think if the doctors are given a holiday on any week day, other than Sunday, the Government servants will find it very convenient to take their families to the dispensary. Such arrangements will be very advantageous so far as the beneficiaries are concerned.

It was said that the CHS scheme was launched as a nucleus for the future development of health service in our country. This is the eighth year since the contributory health service scheme was launched in 1954. I think it is high time that we evaluated the working of the scheme so far, and assess the quality of service rendered and the extent of satisfaction that is being derived by the beneficiaries from this scheme. We are told that the Planning Commission themselves are preparing a long-term perspective plan covering a period of say, ten to 15 years. Tentative targets have been fixed for the production of food grains, steel, power, etc. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether he has any idea of the future development of health service in our country. Sometime ago, we were told that the Government were contemplating some sort of a pilot scheme for introducing a national health insurance scheme. But in the Third Plan we find nothing of the sort. We do not know whether this national health insurance scheme will come into being even after 10 or 15 years, at the end of the fourth, fifth or the sixth Plan. A wealthy country like Britain, where the standard of living of the people is very high, introduced a sort of national health insurance scheme immediately after the second world war. Of course, I do realise that in a country like India, where financial difficulties often come in the way, it is very difficult to launch upon an ambitious programme like that, immediately. But I would submit that efforts should be made to convert the schemes like the contributory health service schemes into a national health service scheme at least in the future. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has any such idea. If he has any such idea of converting the contributory health service scheme into a real national health service scheme in the not too distant future, then I would submit that there are some essential pre-requisites for the successful implementation of any such scheme which would bring free medical aid to the majority of our people.

In our country, the majority of our people find it very difficult to have modern treatment because of the exorbitant cost involved. Especially the essential drugs are very costly. Any scheme that should bring modern medical aid free to the common people should conceive of effective steps to bring down the price of essential

[Shri Kodiyan]

drugs. The price of essential drugs can be reduced only if the State comes forward and takes over the manufacture of drugs in the public sector.

Take for example, penicillin that is being manufactured in our factory at Pimpri. The price of penicillin has been reduced during the last ten years almost by 90 per cent. At the same time take medicines like tetracyclin, tetramycin, auruomycin, etc. Since 1951 not a single pie has been reduced in the prices of these essential drugs. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to think in terms of socialising the production of medicine in the country. That is why I have mentioned about this perspective planning, so far as health services are concerned.

If there is a perspective plan before us, that after the fourth or fifth Plan, the essential drugs will be manufactured in the public sector that there will be a health insurance scheme, then we can work out our present plans according to that perspective before us. That is why I request the hon. Minister to consider these long-term aspects also, while this question is being considered today.

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल (जंजगीर) : सभानेत्री महोदया, जो रिजोल्यूशन हमारे आनरेबिल मेमन साहब लाए हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि अभी उस पर दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में तजुरबा किया जा रहा है। इससे सरकारी नौकरों को फायदा मिल रहा है। हमको अभी यह देखना है कि हम इस स्कीम को दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में कहां तक कामयाब बना सकते हैं।

श्री मेनन ने कहा है कि इस स्कीम को दूसरे शहरों में भी बढ़ाया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि अभी वह वक्त नहीं आया है कि इसको दूसरे शहरों में बढ़ाया जा सके। अभी हम को यहां एक कमेटी बना कर यह देखना है कि यह स्कीम यहां पर किस हद तक कामयाब रही है और इसको आगे बढ़ाने की कहां तक गुंजाइश है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स सामने आती हैं और इस स्कीम को अपनाती हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे बेहतर चीज नहीं हो सकती। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस स्कीम को अपना एंगीतो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उनको जरूर मदद मिलेगी, यह निश्चित है।

मैं आपके सामने बड़े अदब से के साथ कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। आपकी जो कण्ट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सरविस स्कीम है यह विलिंगडन और सफदरजंग अस्पतालों में है और वहां लोग जाते हैं और उनको दवायें और डाक्टरी मदद मिलती है। मैं अज करूं कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल के पास आपने आल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइन्स खोला हुआ है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सफदर जंग अस्पताल को इस इंस्टीट्यूट में मिल दें और कण्ट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम को उससे अलग रखें। इससे यह होगा कि जो सीरियस केसेज होंगे वे इंस्टीट्यूट में जायेंगे जहां पर उनके बारे में अच्छी तरह रिसर्च भी हो सकेगी और उनको अच्छी मदद भी मिल सकेगी। इसके अलावा आपने इस आल इण्डिया इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइंस में एम० बी० बी० एस० क कोस भी रख दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसा न कर। आप इस इंस्टीट्यूट को केवल रिसर्च के लिये रखें ताकि इसमें खास खास बीमारियों के बारे में खोज की जा सके। यहां पर रिसर्च स्कालर्स को रिसर्च करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए और उसका ठीक से इन्तिजाम कीजिए। आज हालत क्या है? आपने एक प्रेसीडेंट बना दिया है। लेकिन उस प्रेसीडेंट में और आपके हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट में खींचतान रहती है जिससे उनको जो मदद मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसका प्रेसीडेंट खुद मिनिस्टर को होना चाहिये ताकि वहां के काम में ढील न हो।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी नौकरों को डाइबटीज की दवा देना बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

श्री करमरकर : तीन महीने के बाद ।

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल : जो भी हो, लेकिन यह चीज अच्छी नहीं है । जबकि वह कंट्रीब्यूशन देते है और उन को यह बीमारी है तो उनको मदद की जानी चाहिये । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस पर विचार करें ।

इस स्कीम के लिये मैं मन्त्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी इसमें कुछ कमियां हैं । डाक्टरों की कमी के कारण और स्टाफ के पूरे तौर पर ट्रेंड न होने के कारण लोगों को पूरी सहूलियत नहीं मिल पाती । इस कमी को दूर करने पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये । इसीलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे शहरों में यदि आप इस स्कीम को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इन सारी चीजों पर विचार करने के बाद ही किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचे ।

अगर आप आल इण्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइन्स और सफदर जंग अस्पताल जो मिला दें तो मैं समझता हूं कि खर्च में कमी हो जाएगी । मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम से लोगों को फायदा न हो, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि हम अपने खर्च को कम कर सकें और हमारे जो मैडीकल एक्सपर्ट हैं उनको इस इंस्टीट्यूट में रखा जाए । मैं तो यहां तक जाने को तैयार हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को अपने आदमी यहां ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजना चाहिय और ये लोग यहां से जाकर अपने प्रान्तों में प्रचार करें । ये जो एक्सपर्ट तैयार होकर अपनी स्टेटों में जायेंगे वहां यह काफी अच्छा काम कर सकेंगे ।

अगर हमारी कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ स्कीम के बारे में रिपोर्ट फेवरेबिल आती है तो हम इसको आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे । अभी तो मैं जो यह दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये स्कीम है इसका समर्थन करत हूं, पर जहां तक उसको दूसरे शहरों में एक्सटेंड करने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि उसके लिए अभी समय उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon. He has very ably argued his case and his contention is justified also on the face of the Central Pay Commission's Report. There is a recommendation in that report that this particular scheme of contributory health service should be introduced in other cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. My submission will be that we should accept the recommendation of the Pay Commission, because the present arrangement of medical facilities for the government employees, whether in autonomous corporations or elsewhere, is very inadequate. Before going through that question, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the question of the defence employees here in Delhi and Delhi Cantonment. Some of them have been deprived of the concession of the CHS scheme. I put a question on the 25th August, 1961 to the Defence Minister about this. My question was:

> "(a) whether it is a fact that the Contributory Health Service scheme has not so far been made applicable to the civilian defence employees residing in Delhi Cantonment area;
>
> (b) whether the Ministry of Defence has taken any decision in this respect;
>
> (c) what are the medical facilities which are being provided to these employees;
>
> (d) whether it is a fact that contribution towards the CHS scheme is being deducted from the MES employees of Delhi Cantonment for the last one year, but the CHS token cards have not so far been issued to them; and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

(e) if so, how these contributions are going to be adjusted?"

The reply given by the hon. Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, was:

"(a) The Contributory Health Service Scheme is applicable to all defence civilians residing in Delhi Cantonment excepting those who have their headquarters in the cantonment itself or are residing in other areas outside the purview of the Contributory Health Service Scheme....".

I would invite the kind attention of the hon. Health Minister to this, because when we raised this question with the Defence Minister we were told, as in this reply also, that this is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Health. I would like to know from the hon. Health Minister whether any final decision has been taken to include those civilian defence employees also who are residing in the cantonment area or in Shakur Basti. It will really be most unfortunate if these employees are not included within the purview of this scheme.

Secondly, before introducing this particular scheme to other cities, there are certain defects in the scheme, which are bound to be there for some time more, which should be rectified. The Report of the Ministry of Health shows that there is definite improvement since 1954. About the case of tuberculosis, I shall mention here for the information of this House that in Mehrauli, though there is a TB sanatorium, it is hardly a sanatorium in the real sense of the term. I have personally visited the sanatorium, because a friend of mine was admitted in that sanatorium. It is not a sanatorium at all, because one does not get any kind of treatment there. At the most, one can call it a health resort. I do not know whether the climate of Mehrauli is better than that of old Delhi or New Delhi. No treatment as such is given in that sanatorium.

I am of the opinion that if this scheme is to work successfully, there should be some sanatorium specially meant for the Central Government employees. I do not want to discriminate between employees and employees, but since this scheme is only made applicable to the Central Government employees, I wish that this matter should be considered with the utmost sympathy.

Thirdly, what about the TB patients? If a Central Government employees becomes a TB patient, he is granted 18 months' leave. Now, he is granted leave; there is no doubt about it. It is very good. But what kind of leave is it.? Suppose, I am a Central Government employee and I have been a victim of TB. I will be granted 18 months' leave. But that entire period of leave, except one or two months which is due to me, is leave without pay. Are the Government asking me to starve, or beg, or borrow or steal to maintain myself. The hon. Health Minister knows better than myself that the treatment of TB is quite expensive, and more than medicine what is required is proper nourishment. So, if a Central Government employee is unfortunately suffering from TB, he cannot possibly get anything except leave without pay. I would request the hon. Health Minister to kindly throw some light on this question.

I welcome the suggestion that this should be extended to other cities, as the Employees State Insurance Scheme has been extended to other cities. With these words, I support the Resolution. But I would request him to kindly consider all those points, vey fine points, raised by Dr. K. B. Menon in his speech, both as a doctor and as a parliamentarian. Those points must be sympathetically considered. There should not be any complacency that whatever has been done is enough and nothing more need be done. I would again invite the attention of the hon. Health Minister to the fact that merely because a person contributes twelve

annas, it does not mean that he must be given medicine worth twelve annas and a person paying Rs. 1.8.0 should be given medicine worth that amount. There should be no discrimination between an employee and an employee, irrespective of whether he belongs to Class IV,III, II or I. With these words, I support the Resolution and congratulate Dr. Menon for bringing this Resolution.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : सभानेत्री महोदया, इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते समय मुझे क्षोभ है और मुझे लगता है कि सदन के अधिकांश दूसरे सदस्यों के प्रतिकूल मेरा मन दूसरी दिशा में काम कर रहा है। मेरे जी में यह ख्याल आता है कि स्वराज्य इस देश में जो हमने पाया तो क्या उस स्वराज्य रूपी वृक्ष से जो फल निकलने वाले हैं उन सारे के सारे फलों को जो हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं अथवा जो कर्मचारी इस शासन रूपी शकट को चला रहे हैं उन तक ही हम उनको सीमित रखना चाहते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या हम देश के गांव गांव में जो गरीब और मुफलिस आदमी तड़प रहे हैं उन तक दवादारू का पूरा इन्तजाम कर सके हैं। अपने देश के गरीब और बेकस किसान की शक्ल मेरी आंखों के सामने तैर जाती है। मेरी आंखों के सामने एक दुखियारी मां की गोद में तड़पत, हुआ एक बच्चा है, पानी उसकी झोंपड़ी म टपक रहा है और वह बीमार बच्चा दवादारू के अभाव में मां की गोद में तड़प रहा है और व दम तोड़ रहा है। उधर गांवों में हम लोगों के वास्ते दवा दारू का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सके हैं लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के लिये हम ने यह दवादारू का बंदोबस्त कर लिया। काश उस दिन मैं इस सदन् में उपस्थित होता जबकि यह कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम स्वीकृत हुई थी। मैं अवश्य इस के बारे में कहता कि आखिर यह कहां का न्याय है। अगर मैं बीमार पड़ जाऊं तो मेरी दवादारू के वास्ते इंतजाम है लेकिन हमारे लाखों गरीब भाई जोकि गांवों में रहते हैं और तरह तरह की बीमारियों का शिकार होते हैं, उन के वास्ते हम ने कोई ऐसा बंदोबस्त नहीं किया है। हम ने अपने वास्ते जो यह इंतजाम कर लिया है तो क्या हम ने यह भी सोचा है कि लोग हमारे विषय में क्या सोचेंगे। शहरों में रहने वाले आदमियों के वास्ते और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वास्ते तो दवादारू का बंदोबस्त है लेकिन गांवों में जो लोग बसते हैं उन को यह सुविधा सुलभ नहीं है। उचित तो यह था कि ऐसे गरीब लोग जोकि दूर जगहों में देहातों में रहते हैं उन के लिये आज कोई इस तरह का माकूल बंदोबस्त किया जात, क्योंकि वे हमारी सहानुभूति और सहायता पाने के अधिक पात्र हैं।

जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये इस सेवा योजना का सम्बन्ध है यह स्वागत योग्य है और यह ठीक भी है कि हमारे कर्मचारी जोकि जनतांत्रिक प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं वे स्वस्थ रहें। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि उन को तकलीफ हो। जरूरी है कि अधिक से अधिक आराम उन को पहुंचे। अधिक से अधिक सुख और सुविधा उन को पहुंचे ताकि वह शासन का काम ठीक तरीके से कर सकें। लेकिन दूसरे नक्शे भी मेरी आंखों के सामने हैं। क्या यह किसान इस देश के सेवक नहीं हैं। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी ही इस देश के सेवक हैं ? क्या यह मजदूर या वह चर्मकार भाई जोकि दूर बस्ती में बैठा जते के टांके लगा रहा है वह क्या इस देश का सेवक नहीं है ? वह मोची जोकि गरीब आदमियों के वास्ते बैठा जूता बना रहा है, क्या वह देश का ऐम्पलाई नहीं है ? क्या वह भारत माता की संतान नहीं है ? इन गरीबों की उपेक्षा आज के युग में किसी तरह भी न्यायसंगत नहीं ठहराई जा सकती है। गरीब आदमी तो बगैर इलाज के तड़प तड़प कर मर जाय और ज्वाला प्रसाद ज्योतिषी एम० पी० यदि बीमार पड़ जायें तो उन को सभी उचित

[पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

डाक्टरी सुविधा दी जाये, यह हम सही कर रहे हैं या गलत इस पर हमें अपने दिलों पर हाथ रख कर सोचना होगा ।

जब यह सेवा योजना यहां सदन से स्वीकृत हुई थी तो मैं सदन का सदस्य न था, लेकिन आज जब इस को अन्य शहरों में बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव लाया गया है तो मुझे यह थोड़ा सा निवेदन करने का मौका मिला है और मैं बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक सदन् के सामने यह विचार रखता हूं कि आज के हालात में जबकि गांवों के गरीब लोगों को डाक्टरी सुविधा हम ने सुलभ नहीं की है, इस सेवा योजना को केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये सारे देश में भी बढ़ाने के क्या हम हकदार हैं । हमारा पहला कर्त्तव्य तो यह है कि जो आदमी इनसैनिटरी कंडीशन्स में पड़े हुए हैं, और उन को ऐसे क्षेत्र में हम ने सर्विस दी है जिस की कि वजह से उन को बीमारी होती है उन के लिये हम कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम का इंतजाम करें लेकिन ऐसे आदमी जोकि इनसैनिटरी कंडीशन्स में नहीं रह रहे हैं और जिन को कि उन की सेवाओं के लिये पैसा मिल रहा है केवल उन के वास्ते ही हम यह सुविधा देने की दिशा में सोचें, क्या यह चीज ठीक है ? आज इस देश के सामने और इस सदन् के सामने मैं यह प्रश्न रखता हूं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Radha Raman is not here, I think.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I say a few words, madam?

Mr. Chairman: Ch. Ranbir Singh.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं इस प्रस्ताव की ताईद करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम इस व्यवस्था को बढ़ायेंगे एक तरीके से हम इस खयाल को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं कि हर एक इंसान विशेष कर सरकारी कर्मचारी डाक्टरी सेवा के लिये जोकि उसे दी जाय उस के लिये वह कुछ न कुछ अदा करे । वैसे मैं जानता हूं और जैसेकि हमारे भाई श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने बतलाया कि जैसेकि लोग तवक्को करते हैं उस हद तक इस सेवा योजना के तहत लोगों को सेवा प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है । मैं मानता हूं कि इस में कमी है लेकिन तो भी इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि यह कंट्रीब्यूटरी हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम काफी आगे गई है और लोकप्रिय साबित हुई है । इसलिये लोग इस स्कीम को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं । अब इस में जो कुछ खामियां हैं या इक्के दुक्के भाई खराबी करते हैं उन को दूर होना ही चाहिये । लेकिन अब अगर कोई भाई यह समझते हैं कि इस सेवा के द्वारा ऐसा इंतजाम किया जा सकता है कि चाहे कितनी भी महंगी दवाई क्यों न हो वह बीमार को अवश्य ही पहुंच जायगी तो यह कुछ ठीक न होगा । अब हम लोक-सभा के सदस्यों के इस स्कीम के मातहत साढ़े ४ या ५ रुपये कटते हैं और उस ५ रुपये के भीतर कोई बढ़िया से बढ़िया दवाई १०० या २५० रुपये की हमें या किसी सरकारी नौकर को मिल सकेगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक ग़लत आशा है और अगर एसी ग़लत आशा हम लोग न रखें, तो अच्छा है । लेकिन एक बात सही है कि दवाओं की भी और डाक्टरों की भी व्यवस्था कुछ न कुछ अच्छी होती है और इस तरह से सरकार के पास कुछ पैसा भी पहुंच जाता है, जिस के ज़रिये वह अपने चिकित्सा के काम को, दवा-दारू के काम को बढ़ावा दे सकती है । उस नुक्ता-ए-निगाह से—मैं नहीं जानता कि इस बारे में प्रस्ताव महोदय के दिल में क्या ख्याल है—मैं इस प्रस्ताव की ताईद करता हूं कि एक तरफ लाखों भाइयों की कुछ रुपया माहवार देने पर डाक्टरी इमदाद हो सकेगी और दूसरी

रफ़ सरकार को डाक्टरों और दवा-दारू का इन्तज़ाम करने के लिये कुछ पैसा मिल सकेगा । वर्ना मैं जोशी जी की इस बात को मानता हूं कि जैसा कि गांधी जी सोचते थे, चाहे तालीम हो, दवा हो या कोई और अच्छी व्यवस्था हो, हम सोचें कि वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के लिये हो । आप जानते हैं कि आज ऐसे इलाके भी हैं, जहां के लोगों को ज़िंक लोशन या टिंक्चर आइयोडीन भी नहीं मिल सकता है । अगर वहां पर खेत पर काम करते हुए किसी को सांप काट खाये, या दूसरे ऐसे हालात का सामना करना पड़े, तो उस के लिये कोई सुविधा नहीं है । आखिर वे भी इस देश के वासी हैं । मैं मानता हूं कि जैसा बड़ा इन्तज़ाम हम नई दिल्ली में करते हैं, वैसा इन्तज़ाम हम शायद दूसरी जगह न कर सकें, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल में उन इलाकों के लिये भी उस इन्तज़ाम को बढ़ावा देना अच्छा है, चाहे उस में कुछ खामियां रहें ।

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जहां तक देहात का वास्ता है, यह बात सही है कि ज्यादा अस्पताल ऐसे हैं, जिन में डाक्टर और दवाओं का ठीक इन्तज़ाम होता है, लेकिन कुछ अस्पताल ऐसे भी हैं, जहां दवायें नहीं हैं, या डाक्टर नहीं हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां पर जिस चीज़ की कमी हो, उस को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाये । यह भी सही है कि अगर कोई डाक्टर दिल्ली में पढ़ा हो, तो कुदरती तौर पर उस की यह ख्वाहिश होती है कि वह दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या मद्रास जैसे बड़े शहर में नौकरी करे । वह ऐसे देहात में कैसे जाना पसन्द करेगा, जहां से अपने घर पहुंचने में पांच दस दिन लगें । इस लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि सरकारी नौकरी में वही डाक्टर आयें, चाहे वह इस स्कीम के मातहत हो, चाहे दूसरी जगह हो, जो उस से पहले कम से कम तीन चार साल देहात में ग़रीब आदमियों की सेवा कर दे । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में वह दिन आये, जब कि हर एक काश्तकार को यह हक हासिल हो कि वह कुछ पैसा दे कर कन्ट्रीब्यूट्री हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम के तहत अपनी चिकित्सा का इन्तज़ाम कर सके ।

Shri Radha Raman: Madam Chairman, I consider that the C.H.S. scheme which the Government introduced seven years ago, was a very welcome experiment. Although it does not cover the whole area or Delhi and New Delhi, yet, with the number of dispensaries that exist today, under this scheme, they are doing quite goodwork, particularly among government servants or government employees. I however, feel that the scheme has suffered right from the very begining up to this day, on account of certain handicaps, and, therefore, it has not become so effective and successful as it was envisaged to be. Of course, it has done a limited good, but it deserves to be tried on a larger area, firstly in the Union Territory of Delhi. I know that at present it has covered quite a big area. Yet, the dispensaries that exist today do not have the wherewithal to meet the growing needs of the employees.

I, therefore, feel that this is not the time when we should support the proposal of the Mover of the resolution that it should be tried elsewhere, before it has been tried completely and throughout in the Union Territory of Delhi.

It is my experience that not only more money is required to be spent on this scheme, but the difficulties that it suffers from, namely the lack of buildings or shortage of acommodation, also has to be solved. I have seen some of these dispensaries which exist today in various parts of the city of New Delhi and in Old Delhi. The dispensaries in Old Delhi are located in very small and inadequate buildings. Even the doctors and the staff connot actually do justice with the huge number of patients that come to them every day. Of course, some buildings are under construction for the dispensaries under this scheme, but many more are still required. Unless Government provide sufficient money for having their own

[Shri Radha Raman]

buildings in order to accommodate the dispensaries, the crowding and other difficulties that are seen today cannot be removed.

Further, the number of patients which each dispensary has to attend to every day is too large for the capacity of the doctors and the staff that exist there. It is necessary to mention that if we want that the scheme should give satisfaction or contentment to the contributor, then the minimum requirements must be fulfilled, so that, every patient who comes to the dispensary gets the proper attention and the necessary medicine and the other amenities or facilities which he or she wants in order to get a proper treatment.

At present, day and night service has not been introduced in any of the dispensaries, as far as I know. The patients are required to go to the doctor during some fixed hours. Sometimes, it is very difficult either for the male or for the female patient to stick to those timings. Sometimes, because of the large number of patients that every dispensary has to attend to, they have to wait for a longer time than they would like to spend for this purpose. Therefore, this causes a lot of dissatisfaction. About medicines also, my hon. friends have already spoken. I am of the opinion that more and more standard medicines are required to be introduced. Sometimes, there is a tendency to experiment on new medicines that come to the market with the result that there is a grumbling on the part of the patients that the medicine which the doctor prescribes is not of that make which would give them satisfaction.

As regards the staff, I cannot blame them very much because except for a few, every dispensary is so overcrowded that no doctor howsoever humane, can do justice.

17.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is absolutely necessary, Sir, that there should be a maximum number of families or daily patients fixed which a doctor should attend to, because if you want that a doctor should attend to a much larger number of patients than he can handle with efficiency, naturally the attention he will be able to devote will be much less, and there will be growing dissatisfaction among the patients who go to any dispensary in such circumstances.

Again, the sytem of rendering night service along with day service by the same staff has produced a lot of irritation on both sides. The doctors who are asked to attend to night calls or are disturbed very often at night are not able to do the of amount of work in the morning as they are expected to do.

In the same way, I find there is lack of integrated service in the dispensaries. Unless the service is integrated with hospitalisation with specialist or expert advice with proper medicines quickly available, I think the scheme cannot give the results which are expected of it. If this is not done, the result will be that there will always be some kind of grumbling or dissatisfaction. I believe that the experience gained during the seven years the schme has been in existence in Delhi should encourage us to bring about perfection in the scheme by the removal of these defects, and then we should see that such of the areas which are not covered by this scheme are also covered. We must also look to the facilities in regard to suitable accommodation for the doctors, rooms for the nurses, rooms for dispensing medicine, waiting rooms for patients and arrangements for quick disposal of the cases. These are some of the things which we lack today in these dispensaries, not for lack of any desire on the part of the authorities to

keep things as they are but on account of lack of resources or limited availability of funds or other difficulties.

I am not very happy with the idea that we should try this experiment in other places with these deficiencies still with us. Though this scheme is a well-thought out one and has a very good motive behind it, and it gives to the government employee who serves the nation a certain amount of relief so far as his medical treatment is concerned, it certainly requires a lot of improvement and all these requirements should be fulfilled before it is tried elsewhere. Otherwise, what will happen is that the partial dissatisfaction that is found among the government employees who are served by this scheme will grow and spread to other places as well, the thoroughness of the scheme will not be admitted and it will always mean a half-hearted attempt. It is my suggestion that before we try this scheme elsewhere, there should be periodic assessments even of the present scheme in the areas in which it is applied. If after such assessment and evaluation of the benefit that has accrued, we make necessary improvements, so that it gives greater satisfaction to government employees. And they will find that the scheme has done really good work.

There has been a suggestion that the scheme should cover not only the husband or wife of the Government employee and his/her dependent children, but that it should be extended to other members of the family, even to the guests who come to the family.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The other members are already there. The mother or father staying with the family is covered.

Shri Radha Raman: I quite welcome the idea, but the point is that presently we find that even the persons covered by the scheme are not thoroughly attended to, and there is always this difficulty. I have seen that in the dispensaries long queues wait for the doctor's attention, and sometimes they have to wait for days and days to get the medicine prescribed by the expert, and sometimes the medicine is not available even in the stores. That is why I say that unless there is a thoroughness in the execution of the scheme and there is integrated service—service in the dispensary, service of the expert, service of the hospital, the supply of medicine, the storing of medicines etc., should all be integrated—we should try this experiment elsewhere.

Everybody who is in this scheme thanks the hon. Minister for having introduced it in Delhi. I suggest that he should see that perfection is achieved, that at least that much of standard is achieved in the services rendered by the scheme that a large majority of the patients feel satisfied, that they do not have to waste their time or suffer on account of one thing or the other. I am sure many of our hon. friends have gone round the dispensaries in the City. I have also attended these dispensaries and I find that some of them do not even have a waiting shed, and people have to queue outside in the rain or sun, and have to suffer sometimes on account of the vicisstitudes of the weather. So, while it is a welcome experiment and is doing a lot of good, it has its own limitations and suffers from many handicaps. Hence, there is need for a regular assessment and the introduction of improvements, so that in course of time we can say that it has done good as contemplated. After that it would be time to try it in other big cities like Bombay and Calcutta as suggested by the Pay Commission. I do not say that the scheme is bad and should not be introduced elsewhere, but considering the limited resources and the large number of people to be benefited by the extension, we should not try a half-hearted measure, because that would only give a bad impression and leave irritation all round instead of doing good.

I am thankful to Dr. K. B. Menon for having brought this before the House. In principle we are at one

[Shri Radha Raman]

with him, but to begin with I would suggest the experiment being enlarged in the Union Territory of Delhi to cover the rural areas where also quite a large number of Government servants reside. After covering this area with the thoroughness which it deserves, we can try the scheme elsewhere. I therefore commend of acceptance the amendment moved by my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das and oppose the motion of Dr. K. B. Menon.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): At the very outset I must admit that our healthy Minister—I mean to say the Minister for Health—has justified the portfolio he holds and has been pleased to do one good act once in his life by introducing this very nice scheme, the CHS.

Looking at the larger aspect of the whole affair, it looks as though this was a harbinger of the introduction of a National Health Scheme. I wonder why our Minister of Health has not been pleased to take one step towards that direction. No doubt, the Mover of this resolution has been seeking for the extension of the scheme to the other cities. That is one way of extending it.

I do not doubt even for a moment the excellent service that is being rendered by the scheme to all the Central Government servants and Members and their families. No doubt, this is a good thing we have been doing. In a Welfare State we ought to be able to take care of the health of the entire population. First, perhaps, we start with our own servants. The administrative set-up is the pipeline through which our plans flow to the people and I am sure we must take care of their health. That is a very nice thing that we are doing.

But, in doing that there are several shortcomings. Of course, there is insufficiency of drugs and medicines. My friends have already referred to that aspect of the matter. Insufficiency of staff, insufficiency and unsatisfactory nature of the buildings and various other things are there. That, by itself, does not mean that we should not extend this to the other cities. Of course in the working of the CHS there have been some difficulties. But I do not agree with my predecessor, I mean the hon. Member who preceded me, that we should wait and make this a perfect scheme and then go to the other cities.

I do not know what special privilege the Central Government servants in the capital city of Delhi have in preference over the other Central Government servants in the other cities. If we are not able to carry this simple amenity all over the country, I do not know when the day will come when we will be able to carry this facility to the entire nation which is our claim and programme.

Insufficiency of funds must not be an excuse at all for the Minister-in-charge to refuse to make the service satisfactory in Delhi and also to introduce it in other cities. I really cannot wait for such length of time to make it perfect. At this rate nothing can be perfect because there are so many other counter-factors at work here. As such, we should not wait for that length of time for the service to be made into a perfect one and then take it over to other cities. The extension of service to the Central Government servants in other cities is only a small idea; and that has got to be done at the earliest opportunity. Funds shall not stand in the way. I think this House will never refuse any amount which the Health Minister would require for these.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on one other aspect. I learn the CHS has embarked on the prevention of diseases as well. I am told that yogasanas which have been going on in Delhi, in various parts of the city, have now been thoroughly examined by a committee of

doctors and other experts of the Central Government. They seem to have come to a definite decision that the system of yogasanas which some people practise in Delhi and various other places also is also suitable to promote the health of our people in general. As such, it appears that the Government is attempting to introduce these classes as well in a few centres of the CHS scheme, in order to promote the health of the people who are suited to take up these lessons. Even there, I do not want my learned colleague to do anything in a half-hearted manner.

Mr. Speaker: So far as yogasanas are concerned, what is the contribution? This is a contributory health service scheme.

Shri Keshava: The yogasanas contribute to the health of the people. The doctors who are in charge of these centres advise the patients who approach them for the purpose of promoting their health to take up yogasanas, at least those patients who are in need of such exercises.

Mr. Speaker: Why should there be any contribution for yogasanas?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. Except that they have to exert themselves by asanas there is no separate contribution!

Shri Keshava: Such arrangements must be made in all the health centres and not in a few centres only. A committee of experts have gone into this question, and they have found that this contributes to the promotion of health of the people who practise these exercises. That is also a matter for consideration, at the hands of the Government, that is, why they should not extend this to all centres. I would not like this thing to be dealt with in a half-hearted manner. If this is introduced in all the centres, that may even help them to reduce the quantity of drugs and medicines that are needed.

With these few words, I wholeheartedly welcome the demand for an extension of this scheme to other Central Government servants in the other cities as well. In fact, there has been a sort of charge laid upon us that it seems to be a sort of privilege even in respect of the city of Delhi. What I mean to say is, here in Delhi, the defence workers in the Delhi area have been denied this very measure. So, the aspect of insufficient and unsatisfactory functioning of this scheme is also there. I do not know under what excuse the defence workers in Delhi area are denied this service.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not all.

Shri Keshava: I mean the workers residing in the cantonment area. I do not know why they are denied the amenities and facilities of this service. With these words, I again wholeheartedly endorse this resolution and support the propositions made.

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to the Mover of this resolution for having enabled this subject to come before this House and giving us on this side the benefit of the many suggestions that have emanated. I would like to say that the discussion has been really fruitful in the sense that it has brought out many useful suggestions for the administration to think of. The very fact that there has been unanimous enthusiasm about the desirability of extending the scheme is a measure of tribute given to the scheme. In other words, subject to the suggestions which the hon. Members have made, they are satisfied that the scheme has worked satisfactorily. Otherwise they would not have asked for an extension ofthe scheme to other areas. If the scheme had not served its purpose, certainly none of the Members would have asked for the extension of this scheme.

I am happy to note this constructive view, especially because we sometimes expect much more from any particular scheme than what is devised. Ultimately, there are two things: the

[Shri Karmarkar]

scheme has arisen out of an obligation which the Government of India had towards those whom it had employed earlier than this scheme to come into operation. That is to say, the Government authorised the reimbursement of the medical expenses incurred by any servant of the Government of India. But then the services that were rendered were not as complete or as satisfactory as the present scheme gives. The Government servants had to go to private practitioners, who had profit motive. The CHSS does not want to make profit, though we are investing substantial monies in it. So, we thought of making as much provision as possible for giving medical aid to the Government servants and started this scheme.

In the solitary case of chronic diseases like diabetes which my friend was mentioning, we give a free supply of medicine for three months and not more. When a case is fully diagnosed and a particular person knows what to do about his diet and other things, our doctors continue to give advice, and we thought it would be an unnecessary burden on the tax-payer if we give medicines for all time, because there is no end or time-limit until which a diabetic patient should take medicine. Diabetes is never cured, especially advanced cases. The patient has to help himself by strict dieting, rigid discipline and medication. Excepting for this small thing, this scheme is rendering service not only in the case of simple temporary ailments, not only hospitalisation, but it also sends people for treatment of cancer and tuberculosis.

In this connection, a point was mentioned which again has its implications on the exchequer, *viz.*, whether the leave granted to T.B. patients should be fully paid leave, etc. It is a matter more for the Home Ministry than this Ministry. If the Government of India decide that we should give full paid leave, nobody will be happier than myself. But the question has to be considered whether the poor tax-payer has to be burdened with this. But subject to that, this scheme is making available to its beneficiaries all possible types of treatment.

I shall not do justice to the discussion if I do not deal with the various suggestions made, because in a sense this has turned out to be a debate in which a number of useful suggestions have been made. I entirely agree with the basis of these suggestions. I should like this scheme or any other national health service scheme to be as perfect and as well-financed as the scheme in England. But even there, when I met the Health Minister, I asked him. "You are so liberal in your national health service scheme. Are the people satisfied"? He said, "Our experience is, as usual, nothing that the Government does will ever satisfy all the people." In spite of the fact that every blossoming child is given milk and nutrients and every mother who has a new baby is given all the nourishment possible, ultimately the democratic people were not up to the mark in utilising the scheme there. Firstly they used to give free dental fixtures and free spectacles. Then they found that people who should have never gone to the dispensary were going there and they stopped free supply.

Every country has the same type of difficulty. I was mentioning the other day the case of a personal friend of mine who was visiting an intimate friend of his. He said to him, "This evening we shall spend the time at the CHS dispensary." When asked what was the matter with him, he said, "Whether there is anything or not, instead of going somewhere else let us go to the dispensary and spend the time." Though he was not ailing, he could make the doctor give him something. In England, they had the same experience. To save themselves from that trouble, for simple ailments, they charge 1 shilling per prescription per day. Here we have kept the whole thing open. We are aware of the fact that a few persons—some 10 per cent. are coming to the dispensary, who

might not have come to the dispensary at all. They might be just having some cough or something like that for which no doctor is required. They could have helped themselves in their homes. But we do not complain; we are happy that by and large very great advantage is being taken of the scheme.

Shri Keshava was very liberal with regard to grants which will never be passed in this House. He signed away a blank cheque. I wish it is as easy for me to have the money as he thinks. If I am able to get the money, I promise all the medical relief that he has suggested. But that does not happen.

Now, I shall share with the House a little of information regarding the working of the scheme. What is it that we are really spending on this scheme? Our income from the beneficiaries—I am quoting these figures from 1960—has been in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 33 lakhs, and expenditure from 1960 has been about Rs. 66 lakhs. It is possible for me—it is not impossible—to think about expanding the scheme, having a larger number of doctors and things like that. Then, to my mind, if about Rs. 3 crores are spent on this scheme there could be one doctor for about every 50 patients and things like that. (*Interruption*). It may be that a time may come when the normal tax-payer in the village will rightly grudge the amount that is being spent on a limited class of population. They will say: "What are these government servants? We are dying here of hunger and thirst and Rs. 3 crores are being spent on about 1,00,000 families." A time will come when the proper persons will protest.

Shri Keshava: I was talking of the national health scheme.

Shri Karmarkar: I am coming to that. I am afraid I made a rough computation—that unless out of Rs. 7,500 crores that has been set aside for development during the next five years Rs. 1500 crores are spared not a semblance of national health scheme could be thought of. Ultimately, we have calculated, the cost per head for the whole year is Rs. 14. If you multiply 14 by 43 crores, which will be 53 crores in ten years or at least 50 crores, let us say, in ten years—thanks to our family planning programme—it will be 14X50 or Rs. 700 crores. The whole budget for the development schemes of the Health Ministry as a whole during the next five years is not one pie more than Rs. 341 crores. My hon. friend wants me to think in terms of spending Rs. 700 crores only on the national health scheme and nothing else. That is, as you will see, an impracticable proposition. It is one of those dreams which we should have, because it shows the ideal that we should have, I am one with all hon. Members in this House who have been feeling that the type of national health service has to be there, and the sooner it is there the better for the country. I am behind none of them in the enthusiasm, but my enthusiasm has a limitation and that is the limitation of every year's budgeted money. If only that limitation were not there and if I were to work on a clean slate and I could sign my own cheques, I am quite sure in my mind that I will bring national health service in the country in the shortest possible time. Let us understand our own limitations. We are like people whose knowledge extends far more than their capacity to fulfil the needs, who know what is to be done but who have not got the money to do it.

Coming back to some of the suggestions made by hon. Members, the mover of the resolution suggested that a staff nurse should be attached to every health centre. I entirely agree with him, there is no doubt about it, that assistance should be given to the doctors. But what a staff nurse will do there, I do not know. I do realise the necessity of medical assistance. I wish that there is a male assistant at every centre to help the doctor in simple works like injections and other things.

[Shri Karmarkar]

My hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das has made the position worse by his amendment. I regret I am not in a position to accept his amendment. He says:

> "...that a Committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of extending the scheme of contributory health service for central government servants in Delhi and New Delhi to other cities and to suggest ways and means....."

It is simply a question of finance. If my hon. friend could have a discussion with me I will satisfy him. Given the financial arrangement during the next ten years I shall be very happy to appoint a committee.

Then I come to the question of medicines, I should like, taking advantage of this opportunity, to make one point clear. There are what you call "labelled medicines". A medicine in substance is a medicine. Now, you give a particular name to it and say that a famous, well-known pharmaceutical concern has manufactured or produced that medicine. In public imagination certain brands are popular. We cannot afford to purchase those brands of medicine simply because of the name. Ultimately, the substance of the medicine has to be good, and that substance is cared for. If there is an antibiotic which comes under the stamp of some famous or better known firm, we do not care for it. In fact, we would like our people not to care about the name but care about the substance of the medicine. I should like hon. Members to go into this matter, because it is a serious matter, and satisfy themselves.

15 hrs.

Then, if any one has come across a personal experience where at a particular time a particular medicine that was required was not supplied, I should like to take serious notice of it because we try our level best to supply all medicines. I am satisfied that such cases are not common. Of course, you cannot store all the medicines in the store and, once in a while, what is wanted is not available. In all such cases, the 99 people who go and get what they want keep quiet and the one who does not get what he wants always comes to the fore. That is always as it should be because, ultimately, a person who suffers is likely to say "do not go" to other people who are satisfied with the scheme. But I should like to go into that point and see if there is any lacuna or deficiency and have it corrected.

Then there was the question of emergency. I understand that there is arrangement for emergency so that all the 24 hours at least one doctor would be found on duty. If there is any difficulty experienced by any member of the service, well we would like to have it examined, if it is brought to our notice by any aggrieved person. But you cannot open a dispensary for all the 24 hours. It is impracticable. In fact, it is not necessary. There are emergency wards in all hospitals. Failing CHS, there is 24 hours' service in Safdarjung and Willingdon hospitals and any one who is going there will be admitted if it is an emergency case.

Here we have always to remember that doctors are also human beings. There have been cases,—happily for us, they are not common—where doctors have been put to unnecessary difficulties. Three years back, a doctor was called for an emergency, saying that a particular lady was suffering from high fever, with a temperature of 105°. The doctor went there and asked "Where is the lady?". The man who made the call replied "No. I wanted to test whether you will come or not; my wife has gone out". Things like that happen once in a while. They are happening. We are anxious to see that

such things do not happen. This is a case that has actually happened. But that is no excuse, no reason, as to why any doctor should not care for a call, even if it is midnight. I would like to know whether there have been cases where a call has not been responded to. I can promise this House that I shall take very serious notice of such instance, because no doctor has any business to refuse the service which is legitimately expected of him. I will welcome any suggestion in this matter.

I wish the patients also give the doctors some respite. I wish the doctors have a little more relaxation and peace of mind and things like that. I wish our doctors have a little time to spend with their wives and children and things like that. After all, a doctor is not a machine. I want this House to know what my practice is. Whatever the emergency may be, unless I am satisfied that not bringing of that expert will result in death, I do not call a CHS doctor late at night. I have my own family doctor whom I may call and pay Rs. 10, the idea being that I must spare the doctor in the CHS a little trouble at night. If I do not like to be woken up in the night, if I should like to avoid it, why should I give trouble to the doctor? That is why I say that except in proper and deserving cases, we should resist the tendency to call in doctors merely because they are at our service.

Regarding the diagonstic aids, we have a number of laboratories for examination of stools, urine etc. I have asked my Director to think in terms of establishing at least four independent laboratories for this purpose. They are thinking in terms of that so that the waiting period of these examinations may be as short as possible. Regarding outpatients, sometime we think—it was said also—at least some of us think, that it should be like a railway station where we could give the money and buy a ticket on the spot. I consulted one of the leading hospitals in London and they were surprised at this question. They said that there principle is "First come; first served". The first man is disposed of in 15 minutes, whereas the last man may have to wait for five hours. An accurate assessment of the waiting time was made and we found that in worst season, in February, there is quick despatch.

But in October, the coming month which is the worst month, as many as about 43 per cent. of our patients were disposed of within half an hour. We had a computation made. Another small percentage, about 20 per cent, took more than half an hour, from half an hour to an hour. It all depends on when you go.

The other day a suggestion came from a colleague. I considered it sympathetically. In all the three dispensaries for Members of Parliament we have kept the first 45 minutes specially for Members of Parliament because they have public duties and they should not be late in attending to those duties. Therefore, much against my own inner instinct, I directed that for Members of Parliament in each of these dispensaries the first 45 minutes should be exclusively set apart. But then not all of them turn up during those 45 minutes because that requires a little exertion of rising a little earlier and of getting ready to go to the dispensary. 7 to 7·45 is sometimes too early for some of us.

When all is said and done I am satisfied in my mind that there is no greater delay. In fact, I wish there was a little greater delay and the patient was better examined rather than, like a slot machine, turn round a patient every minute. That does not do the patient any good nor does it do the doctor any good. Therefore I am not able to appreciate that.

[Shri Karmarkar]

We have the best examination of a patient. We have pathological examination. We have physical examination. We have psychological examination. We have all types of examinations. In fact, apart from the cities like Bombay and Madras, doctors who come here and see our hospitals say, "How is it that your hospitals can have the luxury of these medicines?" They are astounded. One of them was shocked to see the amount of antibiotics that our hospitals treasure and the amount of care that is taken. I should like to have cases where there has been any difficulty about any examination of a particular case.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Shankar Deo, spoke about Ayurvedic treatment. We have now put up a proposal to have the services of one good Ayuavedic vaid.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Good.

Shri Karmarkar: That is very good provided the patients have discretion and the *vaid* also has discretion. The other day I came across a case. A colleague in Parliament whom I saw in the Willingdon Hospital had burst the appendix making it a difficult case because he wanted to have the luxury of homoeopathic advice for four days prior to that. A case like that comes in. I asked the doctor about that and he said that he was worried about it. When the appendix is burst inside you have to take the pus outside. He would have been for wiser if instead of consulting the homoeopathic doctor he had gone straight to the Safdarjang Hospital. That would have been much better. It all depends in cases what is the proper remedy. But we would like to try the Ayurvedic vaid also because we have faith that certain types of diseases could well be treated by Ayurvedic medicines, perhaps better than by the modern system. Therefore we are trying to have one. I am quite sure that when we have the Ayurvedic one there will be demand for homoeopathic, naturopathic and things like that. Well, if there is clientele, we should try to meet the taste of the clientele without putting their safety in jeopardy.

I entirely agree with Shri Kodiyan. In fact, the problems are overstepping our efforts. From the statistics that I had got collected I find that in our dispensaries whereas roughly about 30 per cent. patients are male and about 30 per cent. are ladies, 40 per cent. are children. I have directed the administration to recruit as many paediatricians, that is, people knowing children's diseases, as possible so that we might have more and more of children's diseases specialists. As it is the children's hospitals that are there are the Kalavati Saran Hospital and some beds in the Irwin Hospital. 200 beds are coming up in the Safdarjang Hospital. But there is greater consciousness and we would like to serve our beneficiaries as much as possible.

The question of holidays and Sundays is rather a ticklish one, but I think we shall have it considered.

Then regarding manufacture of drugs in the public sector entirely, I have said once or twice here and elsewhere that ultimately the solution for supplying cheap and good drugs is in bringing all the drugs manufacture under the public sector. But as our colleagues will know it cannot be done in a day. The Pimpri factory is working very nicely. It has brought down the price of Penicillin to such a level that to bring that down further would not be in the interest of the consumer himself. The whole effort has resulted in making a small sizeable profit which can be ploughed back again.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It will not be in the interest of the consumer?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. My hon. friend has to know that. If you make drugs available very cheap, everyone of us will get crazy about cheap drugs. Drugs have to be priced at a particular

level. They cannot be thrown away. To make drugs cheaper is not always a service done to society. I wish he remembers the experience of some of the advanced countries where drugs are cheap and are easily avaialble within the income of the people there. They have to live on drugs, sleep on drugs and do everything on drugs. I do not want my countrymen to get into that vicious circle.

I am finishing. My hon. friend Sardar A. S. Saigal made a point into which I am not able to enter. I am very happy that he takes full advantage of our service so that he may get better relief. About the particular point that he made about integration of the All India Medical Institute with the Safdarjung hospital, this is a ticklish point. If I were to have my own way. I should like to have all the hospitals in Delhi integrated into one so that all of them may work together. But, what one wishes is not always fulfilled.

Then, there was a small point made —it is important—that there should be no distinction made between those who pay more and those who pay less. Excepting in one point, on account of the fact that we have not too many experts going round, there is no distinction. The only distinction is, people above a particular pay range, in certain cases, can have direct access to specialists. If our specialists were there in number, we could keep them open for everybody. Apart from that fact, service does not depend on the contribution that one makes. A Class IV servant, who contributes egiht annas a month is given the same care as the one who pays the highest. I have no doubt about that. No medicine is spared. In fact, it is best if any of my colleagues were to go with me or by themselves and consult a class IV servant, what was the situation before and what was the situation after. They say it openly. They say, where was the time when I could my child X-rayed and get immediate relief? In fact, the Class which is most thankful is Class IV, or the lower paid staff. It is highest paid staff which says, what is the use of this service to us Because, ultimately, the more intellectual you are, the less faith you have in good things. That is another matter. It is not relevant for our purpose. I am in a position to tell the House that good care is taken of every Class, especially the classes which are the lowest earning.

My hon. friend Shri Radha Raman made a lot of points. He is the Chairman of the Special Assessment committee for the Contributory Health Service. We set up an Assessment committee. We never thought that our scheme was perfect. We would like the service under the scheme to be extended. Recently, we had to appoint a Committee of which he is the Chairman. His knowledge is likely to be more up-to-date than mine, because he is sitting on it day and night. We are looking forward to the recommendations of that committee for the betterment of the scheme. It would be contempt of the committee to comment on any of the suggestions that he has made. Therefore, I would deny myself that pleasure. I am looking forward to that committee's report. Then, it will give us very great pleasure to consider those matters. It will be my privilege not only to send his own suggestions, but the suggestions all round to the committee which is sitting. I am very happy that this discussion came in time because that committee would have the benefit of all the suggestions.

My hon. friend Shri Keshava was very much interested in a National Health Service and said that we need not wait for the success of the scheme to extend it. I am one with him if it were made possible for me to extend the scheme. My hon. friend will take note of the fact that not one pie has been provided in the Third Plan for this purpose. I would like to try the experiment. My offer is open. I was enthusiastic about it. What can I do? Industry, higher standard of living, agriculture, everything else takes

[Shri Karmarkar]

away all the money and all that I am left with is a smaller percentage of allocation than what was done in the Second Plan. I did not complain because complaint is useless. But, my friend can complain and his complaint can be fruitful.

Then, there is the question of long queues, and all that. Long queues have to be there so long as we are not able to provide a sufficient number of doctors. One final word. I would only like to tell the House that the scheme has been expanding. The scheme began with 2½ lakhs of beneficiaries. Now, it is almost five lakhs. The number of doctors also has gone quite up. There is one matter in which I should like to find myself in agreement if it were only possible. I do really feel that on the out-patient side, the doctors are over-worked, very much over-worked. The number of patients is increasing. I should like the staff to be strengthened. In most of the dispensaries wherever there is a large attendance, I should like to have at least one doctor more. May be, if that committee also comes to the same conclusion, that personnel should be strengthened, my Ministry would be the first to take up this matter with the relevant Ministry because, ultimately, as I said, it is a question of finance.

Barring that and barring the fact that we need to have ancillary services like laboratories, etc., I really feel that the scheme has served its purposes. Ultimately, every scheme has its faults. It has been brought to my notice, sometimes, —solitary cases—that there has been negligence by doctors. Sometimes I have cases—solitary, happily for us—where patients were rude. We have had cases like that. Ultimately, it is a small percentage of cases. By and large, except on the out-patient side, on an objective analysis, I really feel that the scheme has served its purpose. We were not content with merely treating the ill patients. What we have done at the present moment is this,—and the House might be interested to know—that a full morbidity survey is going on under the C.H.S. scheme. That is to say, we are having a full-scale survey of the types of illness from which our patients suffer, so that preventive action could be taken in advance.

We want also to extend our service to every baby born. At the present moment, we have begun with a thousand babies, right from their birth, and we would like to pursue their health till about a year or two. As and when it becomes practicable, we should like all these service to be extended to every baby born under the auspices of the C.H.S. We have also a free family planning service.

Then, amongst government servants, after five years, we have had another repeat tuberculosis survey. Out of the 100,000 Government servants here, we have completed the survey in respect of about 60,000. I am happy to tell this House that as compared with what the position was five years ago when the first tuberculosis survey was made, the number of persons suffering from turberculosis is infinitesimally small, because ultimately we give them cure and things like that.

There is also a check-up system, and I say this particularly to my colleagues in Parliament. I wish they take advantage of that. Just at a stone's throw from here, we have set up a special establishment for checking up and for testing urine and blood and taking cardiogram wherever it is necessary and so on. And that has been found to be very beneficial. It is better to catch hold of the disease before it comes rather than have the disease and then treat it afterwards. But I am sorry to say that we are disappointed with the response because everybody seems to be believing that unless he

gets actually ill, he will not get ill, which, of course, is a fact, but then we have to take disease by the forelock. I would make an appeal especially to the Members of this House to see to it that everyone of them and every Member of their families get themselves checked up, so that to morrow's illness will be looked after today. We are trying to render these and other services in addition to the normal services.

Ultimately, as you will appreciate, the real foundation of health is this; if I may say a little from my little experience of my health, without being egoistic, and from my experience of everybody else's health, a little more of regulated habits would largely contribute towards the elimination of illness. Delhi has such nice lawns, and such grounds and things like that, but it is a disappointment to find so very few people going out even for a walk. It was a heartening experience for me to find my hon. friend Shri Keshava very fashionably dressed and playing ping-pong....

Shri Keshava: I was playing shuttle-cock.

Shri Karmarkar:....or shuttle-cock; with whom he was playing, I shall not detail to this House, because it is not necessary for the House, and it is not relevant either. But I found him playing. It was very interesting and inspiring to find him enjoying a game like that. I wish we had more of that kind of thing, more of outing and more of picnicking, more of going out on walk on the lawns, especially in a place like Delhi where there are so many nice lawns and so many nice grounds, and wherever everything is so nice. In fact, people who have come to Delhi and then have gone back have gone back with additional pounds of flesh—where the water is so nice, and where you find, if we have to believe some of the people, the Halth Minister is so nice and the CHS service is so good. In such a place as this, everyone of us should go out healthy and happy without any medicines.

So far as the yogic practices are concerned, in which you, Sir, evince keen interest, I am very happy to tell the House, that those Members who participate in the classes,—about forty of them are in these classes, and about half a dozen classes are running—tell us that they are much better. I wish that yoga becomes more and more popular, because yoga is nothing more than a scientific exercise, very beneficial for the body. We shall be very happy to extend these yoga classes as much as possible for any number of beneficiaries that might come, and if we take care a little on the preventive side.....

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : क्या माननीय मंत्री खुद भी योगासन करते हैं ?

श्री करमारकर : मैं तीन बरस पहले करता था ।

—with a little less of eating on the Queensway in the dark, there will be less and less cases of gastro-enteritis, about which we have had so many questions in this House. Gastro-enteritis is nothing more and nothing less than what comes out of eating unwholesome food, and Delhi perhaps specialises in that. It is, of course, quite tasty; I once tasted that, with the mixture that you get in the bazars and things like that. If only people keep to their regular wholesome food prepared by their ladies at home, I am quite sure in my mind that three-fourths of the gastro-enteritis will disappear. But the fact is that people are getting restaurant minded, and they start taking food in the restaurant.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Karmarkar: Those who protest have a greater realisation of the fact than I myself.

If only we take a little greater care about our own health, then the habit of going to the CHS dispensary will disappear. And instead of devoting

[Shri Karmarkar]

Rs. 50 lakhs to medicine. I shall be very happy to devote another Rs. 10 lakhs and more for extending parks and things like that. I am dreaming of having a whole ground of 20 acres with lovely park set up in it, for the CHS beneficiaries, and things like that, so that we can devote more of our money towards constructive health. But today what is happening is this, and since I have the opportunity, I should say that to the House. One of the besetting sins of the modern age is that we are getting less and less health-minded, more and more medicine-minded and less and less leisure minded. Let them have a cheerful time, go out in the fresh air and they will have better health rather than with resort to medicine. We must take to this aspect of constructive health. We are now getting more sedantary, sitting at home doing nothing, doing much sometimes. Sedantariness and health are enemies of each other.

Therefore, through these discussions I wish to tell the beneficiaries of the contributory health service scheme that they can help themselves, help me and help the poor man's exchequer much better if they are to be found at least one hour outside their houses enjoying the fresh air. And if Members also do this, it will be of some help to me during Question Hour!

That apart, I am grateful to hon. Members for all the suggestions made. I shall pass them on to the Committee that is sitting. I shall also have them examined in my Ministry, and to the extent to which it is physically possible to do so, we shall have them introroduced in the service.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the hon. Minister does not want that hon. Members should exercise their privilege of going out during the Question Hour.

Shri Karmarkar: I have no control over them. You have control over them.

I forgot to say one thing. I oppose both the Resolution and the amendment for a reason which I need not mention. We have actually under consideration extension of this to Bombay and Calcutta. Ultimately, the number of beneficiaries has to be a certain minimum to justify the cost of the scheme. Since the Resolution is too widely worded, namely, to extend it to all other cities, I regret very much that it is not possible for me to accept it. Therefore, I oppose both the original Resolution as well as the amendment.

श्री शंकर देव : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । आपने इस स्कीम का नाम हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम रखा है । मैं समझता हूं कि इसका नाम कांट्रीब्यूट्री मैडिकल सर्विस स्कीम होना चाहिये । हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम तो वही हो सकती है जैसे आपने कहा है, बाहर घूमने के लिए जाना, मालिश वगैरह करना । यही हैल्थ सर्विस स्कीम हो सकती है । लेकिन इस स्कीम के तहत तो दवायें दी जाती हैं, इस वास्ते इसका नाम कांट्रीब्यूट्री मैडिकल स्कीम सर्विस होता तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त रहता । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का नाम बदल कर कांट्रीब्यूट्री मैडिकल सर्विस स्कीम रख दिया जाये ।

श्री करमरकर : जो चीज है वह है । नाम से कोई चीज शानदार नहीं हो जाती है । जो शानदार चीजें होती हैं वे निकम्मी भी हो सकती हैं । इसका नाम भी ठीक है और इसका काम भी ठीक है ।

श्री शंकर देव : मैं चाहता हूं कि जो नाम उपयुक्त हो सकता है, इस स्कीम के लिए, वही रखा जाये । अगर नाम में कुछ नहीं है तो कांट्रीब्यूट्री मैडिकल सर्विस स्कीम ही इसका नाम क्यों नहीं रख लिया जाता .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काफी हो गया है । आपने सवाल किया था और आपको उसका जवाब मिल गया है ।

As regards the substitute motion, the hon. Member is not here. Anyway, I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: As regards the main Resolution, does the hon. Member want to withdraw it or does he want to say anything?

Dr. K. B. Menon: The Resolution is not a political one. The Minister has said that he has already an idea of extending it to Calcutta and Bombay. The object of the Resolution is only to make it as a spearhead for introducing a National Health Scheme. The only objection he has raised is on the ground of lack of finance I accept it. I hope the Government will try to put it through as and when possible. Therefore, I am not pressing the Resolution. I would seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

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18 25 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND RASA BIHARI BASU

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): I beg to move:

> "This House calls upon the Government to take necessary steps to bring the sacred ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Biplabi Mahanayak Rasa Bihari Basu from Japan with full military honour and befitting ceremonies and build suitable memorials in Delhi to enshrine the ashes".

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. This resolution refers to the ashes of Netaji Subbhas Chandra Bose. You know, Sir, this is a controversial subject. Many people in India sincerely believe that the enquiry conducted as to whether Netaji has died or not is incomplete, and many people think that he is alive.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The point of order is this. Can we possibly have a resolution of this nature about a person who is alive according to many people?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The ashes are there, it is admitted.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): May I know whether the wife and daughter of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, have accepted this story of his death? If they do not accept it, can we discuss a thing which is not accepted even by his own relatives?

Mr. Speaker: This matter is not new. If there are some ashes there going in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose let them be brought here before they are dispersed. There is no point of order in this. The other hon. Members who say that they believe in his still being alive can express their point of view.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not I, Sir, but you know there are others.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow hon. Members to say that this resolution ought not to be passed. There is no point of order in this. A committee was appointed, and it came to a conclusion. One of the persons who was in the committee did not attend and did not sign the report. There have

[Mr. Speaker]

been various other things from time to time. Ultimately, there is a large volume of opinion that the ashes kept there are those of Netaji, ond therefore they must be brought here and a memorial ought to be erected. It has been said that he was born in Orissa and not in Bengal, and questions have been put here as to why his house has not been purchased etc. All these things have happened. I am not going to allow the raising of a point of order now, after all this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Suppose this resolution is carried by the House, what will be the consequence?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever ashes are kept there in Japan in the name of Netaji Subhas Cahndra Bose will be brought here. And the House will be only too glad if Netaji is alive. What is the harm?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Even after the ashes are brought!

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): What is the stand of the Government? Do Government accept the ashes kept there as those of Netaji Bose,

Mr. Speaker: I am not the Government. It is my business to see that a resolution is admitted if it is in order, in proper form. I will allow the resolution. Hon. Members may oppose it, and then we will hear what the Government has to say.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह: अभी नेता जी के सम्बन्ध में एक कंट्रोवर्सी खड़ी की गई है और इसके सम्बन्ध में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज किया गया है, लेकिन मैं इस कंट्रोवर्सी में पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और रास बिहारी बसु ने इस देश की बहुत ज्यादा सर्विस की है । उन्होंने इस देश के लिए जो कुछ किया है, जो खिदमत की है, जो सर्विस की है, उसका एहतराम करते हुए उनके जो सैक्रिड एशिज़ हैं उनके सिलसिले में एनक्वायरी कमेटी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं समझता हूं कोई भी किसी किस्म का डिसप्यूट नहीं होना चाहिये और किसी को यह नहीं कहना चाहिये कि ये एशिज़ उनके नहीं हैं । लेकिन अगर इस बारे में कोई कंट्रोवर्सी है तो उसको मैं टच नहीं करना चाहता हूं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस इस देश के महान नेताओं में से एक थे । उन्होंने कांग्रेस में रह कर और कांग्रेस का प्रेजीडेंट रह कर इस देश की आजादी की जद्दोजहद को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया है । जब वह इस देश के बाहर भी चले गए, तो वहां बाहर रह कर भी उन्होंने जो कुछ इस देश की खातिर किया है, जो कुर्बानियां की हैं, उनको भी कोई भूल नहीं सकता है । पहले जर्मनी में उन्होंने आई० एन० ए० की बुनियाद रखी । उसके बाद जब वह जापान चले गए तो वहां भी उन्होंने, आई० एन० ए० की बुनियाद रखी । आई० एन० ए० ने इस देश की जिस तरह से खिदमत की है और इस देश को आजादी दिलाने में जो पार्ट अदा किया है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । जिस वक्त नेता जी कांग्रेस में थे और उसके बाद जब वह कांग्रेस के प्रेजीडेंट भी थे उस वक्त जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है, उसको कोई भूल नहीं सकता है । हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद करवाने में कांग्रेस का जो हिस्सा रहा है, उससे भी कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है । मैं हिस्ट्री की बात कहता हूं । इसलिये जब आई० एन० ए० ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियां कीं तो इसके सिलसिले में किसी आदमी की दूसरी राय नहीं हो सकती कि नेताजी ने इस देश के लिये जो कुछ किया है, इस देश की आजादी की स्प्रिट को जिन्दा रखने के लिये, इस आजादी को लाने के लिये उन्होंने जितना काम किया है, उतना शायद बहुत कम आदमियों ने किया है । इस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत दफा हाउस में क्वेश्चन हुए, गवर्नमेंट ने कोशिशें भी कीं, लेकिन मझे ऐसा

मालूम पड़ता है कि वह कोशिशें इतनी तेजी से नहीं चल रही हैं जितनी तेजी से उन को चलना चाहिये । जब आप उन की सैक्रेड ऐशेज को हिन्दुस्तान में लायेंगे और उन के लिये कोई मुतबर्रिक जगह बनायेंगे, मेमोरियल बनायेंगे तो उसे देख कर न सिर्फ आज की बल्कि आने वाली नस्लें कहेंगी कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियां करने वाले का जो सरताज था उस के लिये यह मेमोरियल बनाया गया । इस मेमोरियल से आने वाली नस्लों में देश के लिये कुर्बानी करने का जज्बा पैदा होगा । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के लोगों की इज्जत के लिये अगर आने वाली नस्लों को रास्ता दिखाने के लिये ही ऐसा मेमोरियल नहीं बनना चाहिये बल्कि इस-लिये भी कि जो वह कहा करते थे कि वह दिल्ली के लाल किले पर आजादी का झंडा फहरायेंगे, वह आजादी भी आ चुकी है । आज आजादी आने के बाद इस लाल किले वाली दिल्ली में उन का मेमोरियल न बनना, मैं समझता हूं कि उन के आइडियल को न पूरा करना है । मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि दिल्ली में ही नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का और रास बिहारी बोस का मेमोरियल बनना चाहिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की कौम को जागृत करने के लिये एक निशानी हो, और जिन लोगों के लिये उन्होंने काम किया है, उन की खिदमत हो ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue the next day.

The House will now stand adjourned *sine die*.

18·32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

[*Friday, September 8, 1961/Bhadra 17, 1883 (Saka)*]

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3795 Khadi Gramudyog Bhawan New Delhi . 8016-17

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
3796	Houses for Central Government employees in Calcutta	8017-18
3797	New Missions in Africa	8018
3798	Import of electric poles	8018-19
3799	Trade agreement with Iran	8019
3800	Fundamental Rights of Hindus in Pakistan	8019-20
3801	Allotment of shops in Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi	8020-21
3802	Travancore Rayons Factory in Kerala	8021
3803	Production of Khadi in Bihar	8021
3804	Homes for steel workers at Kulti	8021-22
3805	Persons selected for Short Term Social Course	8022-23
3806	Indian Frontier Administrative Service	8023
3807	Linked trade with West European countries	8023-24
3808	Wage Census	8024
3809	Strikes	8024-25
3810	Kashmir	8025
3811	Working hours of shops in Delhi	8025-26
3812	Minsar village	8026
3813	Production and price of cement	8026-27
3814	Import of cotton	8027
3815	Indian Trade Delegation to Iran	8027
3816	Rehabilitation in Hailakandi ditrict of Assam	8028
3817	Indian contribution to U.N. and its allied Agencies	8028
3818	Indian Aid Mission in Nepal	8028-29
3819	Export of Ferro-Manganese to the U.S.A.	8029-30
3820	Fair price shops for cloth in Delhi	8030
3821	Nehru-Liaquat Agreement	8030-31
3822	Land for agricultural workers	8031-32
3823	Import and export policy in Jammu & Kashmir	8032
3824	Staff of Coffee Board	8032-33
3825	Import licence for spring parts of press buttons	8033-34
3826	Import of spring parts of press buttons	8034-35
3827	Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur	8035-36
3828	Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur	8036-37
3829	House rent of Jaipur House Stables, New Delhi	8037-38
3830	Discrimination against Indian teachers in U.K.	8038-39
3831	Credit guarantee to Small Scale Industries	8039
3832	Transfer of a Territory in Tripura to Pakistan	8039-40
3833	Regional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur	8040
3834	Import of Michelin brand tyres	8040-41
3835	Annual Report of Registrar of Newspapers	8041
3836	Radio station in Uttarakhand (U.P.)	8041-42
3837	Small scale industries	8042
3838	Trade with Tibet	8342—44
3839	Survey of yield per acre of various crops	8044
3840	Allotment of quarters to school teachers	8044-45
3841	Gita colony	8045-46
3842	Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta	8046
3843	Tea in Kangra valley	8046-47
3844	Textile mills	8047
3846	Consultant Engineering Firms	8047-48
3847	Allotment of quarters	8048-49
3848	Assam State Transport	8049
3849	Drugs from tea waste	8049-50
3850	Import of capital goods	8050-51
3851	Single phase and polyphase electric meters	8051—53
3852	Internal Combustion Diesel Engines	8053—55
3853	Brassware exporters	8055-56
3854	Tea gardens	8056-57
3855	Repatriation of Kashmiri Muslims from Tibet	8057-58
3856	Fall in export of engineering goods	8058-59
3857	Quarters in Gole Market area, New Delhi	8059
3858	All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society, Ltd., Bombay	8059-60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3859	All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay	8060-61
3860	Staff of A.I.R. at Gauhati	8061
3861	Two-roomed quarters for Class IV staff of Central Government	8061-62
3862	Comprehensive publication on working of Labour Laws	8062
3863	Delegation to East European countries	8062-63
3864	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	8063-64
2865	Tea auction market	8064
3866	Production and sale of woollen articles	8064-65
3867	Indians in Burma	8065
3868	Rural building claims	8066
3869	All India Radio	8066
3870	All India Radio	8067
3871	Employment Exchanges	8067-68
3872	Research cell in Ministry of Labour and Employment	8068-69
3873	Affairs of M/s. Richardson and Crudas, Bombay	8069-70
3874	Houses for flood sufferers in Poona	8070

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 8071—89

In response to the Thirteen calling attention notices mentioned below against the names of the members concerned, the Ministers concerned, laid statements on the Table :—

(1) Shri Indrajit Gupta :— Successive accidents in Burragarh, Kusunda Nayanidhi, Gua, Chinakuri and Ratibati mines

(2) Shrimati Ila Plachoudhuri :— Reported recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding reduction of the emoluments of I.C.S. officers

(3) Shrimati Ila Plachoudhuri :— Holding up of the North-Eastern Railway Farrukhabad Shikohabad Passenger train at Farrukhabad station on the 26th August, 1961

(4) Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:— Proposal for revision of the plan allotment to Orissa in the Third Five Year Paln

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(5) Shri Laisram Achaw Singh:— Proposed introduction of new political set-up in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura

(6) Shri C. R. Narasimhan :— Alleged failure of the Textile Commissioner's office to issue Dock Inspection Certificate to handloom cloth worth Rupees 20 lakhs for export from Tuticorin

(7) Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore :—Appointment of a Committee on the export of scrap and the restrictions imposed on the scrap export by the Government

(8) Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad :—Reported change in the policy of the Government regarding the award of post-matric scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes

(9) Shrimati Renu Chakravartty :— Threatened strike of the employees and research assistants of the Association for the cultivation of Science, Calcutta

(10) Shri Ghanshyamlal Oza :— Delay on the part of the National Tribunal (Bank Disputes) in giving its award

(11) Shrimati Maimoona Sultan :— Reported suicide by a research assistant of the Delhi University

(12) Shri Indrajit Gupta :— Non-reinstatement of over 300 dismissed employees and delay in restoring recognition of the employees' Federations and Unions that participated in July, 1960 strike

(13) Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi :— Situation arising out of the heavy floods in Orissa this week.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8089—93

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited for the year 1960, along with the

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation

(2) A statement in regard to certain points raised during the debate on flood in the country held on the 28th and 30th August, 1961

(3) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—

1. First Statement :—Fourteenth Session, 1961
2. Supplementary Statement No. VII :—Thirteenth Session, 1961
3. Suppelmentary Statement No. VIII :—Twelfth Session, 1960
4. Suppelmentary Statement No. XII :—Eleventh Session, 1960
5. Supplementary Statement No. XVII :— Ninth Session, 1959
6. Supplementary Statement No. XX :—Eighth Session, 1959
7. Supplementary Statement No. XXV :—Seventh Session, 1959

(4) A copy of the Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1054 dated the 26th August, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942

(5) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/57/60- Transport published in Delhi Gazettee dated the Ist June, 1961 making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

(6) A copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1085 dated the 30th August, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952

(7) A copy each of the following Reports :—

(i) Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, Clacutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1960

(ii) Annual Report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum Calcutta, for the year 1959-60

(8) A copy each of the following schemes under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 :—

(i) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Rayalaseema Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Indian Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2034 dated the 25th August, 1961

(ii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Pie-Money Bank (Private) Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2037 dated the 26th August, 1961

(iii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Moolky Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2039 dated the 25th August, 1961

(iv) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Tezpur Industrial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the United Bank of India Limited published in Notification No. S. O. 2039 dated the 28th August, 1961

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(v) Scheme for the reconstruction of the G. Rahunathmull Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Canara Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2092 dated the 28th August, 1961

(vi) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Merchant's Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the Tanjore Permanent Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2098 dated 29th August, 1961

(vii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Cuttack Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the United Bank of India Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2100 dated the 29th August, 1961

(viii) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Satara Swadeshi Commercial Bank Limited and its amalgamation with the United Western Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 2108 dated the 1st September, 1961

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES LAID ON THE TABLE 8093

The Minutes of the Twenty-first sitting were laid on the Table

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 8093-94

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(1) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(2) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1961

(3) That Rajya Sabha had nominated Shri Lokanath Misra to serve on the Joint Committee on the Religious Trusts Bill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Harihar Patel

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—*Contd.*

COLUMNS

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—PRESENTED 8094

Thirty-eighth Report was presented

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 8094-95

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah) laid on the table a statement regarding collapse of a bridge over river Teesta in Sikkim

STATEMENT BY MEMBER 8095-96

Shri S. M. Banerjee made a statement regarding certain matters arising out of the speech of the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning on the 2nd May, 1961 in connection with Motions for taking note of conclusions of the 17th and 18th Sessions of the Indian Labour Conference

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) made a statement in reply thereto.

BILL RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS—AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED . . 8096—8102

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha to clauses 13, 88 and 288 to the Income-Tax Bill, 1961 be accepted. The motion was adopted

BILL PASSED 8102—11

Clause-by-clause consideration of the Deposit of Insurance Corporation Bill continued. Clauses 6 and 16 were adopted as amended. Clauses 7 to 15, 17 to 51 and 1 were adopted and the Bill, as amended, was passed

COLUMNS

MOTION RE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET. 8111—72

Shri Kasliwal moved that the situation created by the decision of the U.K. Government to join the European Common Market be taken into consideration. The substitute motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta was negatived

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED . . 8172—73

Eighty-ninth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION—WITHDRAWN 8173—8237

Dr. K. B. Menon concluded his speech on the Resolution re. extension of Contributory Health Service Scheme moved by him on the 25th August, 1961. The discussion was concluded and Dr. K. B. Menon replied to be debate. The Resolution was withdrawn drawn by leave of the House

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION—WITHDRAWN—*Contd.*

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 8237-42

Sardar Iqbal Singh moved his resolution calling upon the Government to take necessary steps to bring the sacred ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Biplabi Mahanayak Rasa Bihari Basu from Japan and to build suitable memorials in Delhi to enshrine the ashes.

The discussion was not concluded.

Lok Sabha adjourned sine die.

RESUME

of the Fourteenth Session of Lok Sabha

Period of the Session :—August 7, to September 8, 1961. Sravana 16 to Bhadra 17, 1883 (Saka)

Number of sittings —25

Total Number of Sitting Hours—174 hours 38 minutes

Number of Divisions Held:—9

GOVERNMENT BILLS :

(*i*) Pending at the commencement of the Session :—13

(*ii*) Introduced :—15

(*iii*) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha :—2

(*iv*) Referred to Select Committee :—1

(*v*) Referred to Joint Committee :—1

(*vi*) Reported by Select Committee :—3

(*vii*) Reported by Joint Committee :—Nil

(*viii*) Passed :—15

(*ix*) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any amendment : 4

(*x*) Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments :—1

(*xi*) Amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha accepted :—1 bill

(*xii*) Pending at the end of the session :—15

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

(*i*) Pending at the commencement of the session :—125

(*ii*) Introduced :—4

(*iii*) Discussed :—5

(*iv*) Withdrawn :—1

(*v*) Negatived :—Nil

(*vi*) Passed :—Nil

(*vii*) Part Discussed—1

(*viii*) Pending at the end of the session :—128

Discussions on matters of urgent public importance :

(*i*) Notices received :—9

(*ii*) Discussions held : 3

Number of Statements made under Rule 197 (Calling Attention to matters of urgent public importance)

(*i*) Notices received :—196

(*ii*) Statements made by Ministers : 28

Half an Hour Discussions held: 5

Government Resolutions :—

(*i*) Moved :—Nil

(*ii*) Adopted :—Nil

Private Members' Resolutions

(*i*) Received	699
(*ii*) Admitted :—	536
(*iii*) Discussed	5
(*iv*) Withdrawn	2
(*v*) Negatived	2
(*vi*) Part Discussed	1
(*vii*) Adopted	

Government Motions :

(*i*) Moved :—3

(*ii*) Adopted :—4 (One motion was moved during the 13th session)

Private Members' Motions :—

(*i*) Received :—	254
(*ii*) Admitted	243
(*iii*) Moved	8
(*iv*) Adopted	4

Motions *re.* Modifications to Statutory Rules

(*i*) Received	38
(*ii*) Admitted	38
(*iii*) Moved	35

Adjournment Motions :

(*i*) Brought before the House : 22

(*ii*) Admitted :—Nil

(*iii*) Consent withheld by Speaker 22

Questions asked :

(*i*) Starred 1346

(*ii*) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions—3849

(*iii*) Short Notice Questions 9

Number of Petitions presented by the Members 1

Reports of the Parliamentary Committees presented :

1. Estimates Committee 4
2. Public Accounts Committee 1
3. Committee of Privileges 1
4. Committee on Subordinate Legislation 1
5. Committee on Offices of Profit 1
6. Committee on Petitions 1
7. Business Advisory Committee 3
8. Committee on Absence of Members' 1
9. Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.. 5

1177 (Ai) LSD—11.

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